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PHYSICIANS.

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Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his pofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

HOTELS.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.
N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.
I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.
may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUPP & SHANNON, BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
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OYES! O YES!—The undersigned has taken out auction license, and tenders his services to all who have sales or auctions to cry. Give him a call. Post Office address, Spring Meadows, Bedford county, Penn'a.
April5:6m* HENRY B. MOCK.

Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1867. VOLUME 40: NO. 13.

Poetry.

INDIAN SUMMER.

BY EMELINE F. SMITH.

Just after the death of the flowers,
And before they are buried in snow,
There comes a festival season,
When nature is all aglow—
A glow with mystical splendor
That rivals the brightness of Spring,
Aglow with a view more tender
Than aught which fair Summer could bring.

Some spirit akin to the rainbow
Then borrows its magical dyes,
And mantles the far spreading landscape
In hues that bewilder the eyes.
The sun, from his cloud-pillowed chamber,
Smiles soft on a vision so gay,
And dreams that his faverite children,
The flowers, have not yet passed away.

FIRMNESS.

Well let, him go, and let him stay—
I do not mean to die;
I guess he'll find that I can live
Without him, if I try.
He thought to frighten me with frowns,
So terrible and black—
He'll stay away a thousand years
Before I ask him back.

He said that I had acted wrong,
And foolishly beside,
I won't forgive him after that
I wouldn't if I died.
If I was wrong, what right had he
To be so cross with me?
I know I'm not an angel quite—
I don't pretend to be.

He had another sweetheart once,
And now, when we fall out,
He always says she was not cross,
And that she didn't pout.
It is enough to vex a saint—
It's more than I can bear;
I wish that other girl of his
Was—well, I don't care where.

He thinks that she was pretty, too—
Was beautiful as good;
I wonder if she'd get him back
Again, now, if she could?
I know she would, and there she is—
She lives almost in sight;
And now it's almost nine o'clock—
Perhaps he's there to night.

I'd almost write to him to come—
But then I've said I won't;
I do not care so much—but she
Shan't have him if I don't.
Besides, I know that I was wrong
And he was in the right;
I guess I'll tell him so—and then—
I wish he'd come to night.

Miscellaneous.

GOSSIP ABOUT WRITERS.

JAMES PATRON.

Of all American writers few are more strictly national than James Parton, or more deserving the praise of Americans. Born in England 1822, he came to this country at an early age, and after teaching for a short time began the life of a journalist. He has been connected with several newspapers; but first attracted notice as a writer of brilliant articles for the *Home Journal*, and as editor of the *Phrenological Journal*. His connection with the former paper led to his acquaintance with Fanny Fern, whom he afterwards married. About the same time he began his *Life of Horace Greeley*, which proving successful, led him to adopt literature as a profession, and with the exception of a number of review articles, and a series of short biographical contributions to the *Ledger*, he has since devoted himself to book-making. His history has had few incidents. Like Southey he has led the life of a recluse, closely occupied with his literary labors, and only closing them for visits to collect materials for his works. His resemblance to Southey is still further shown in the most successful work of each. Mr. Parton's *Butler at New Orleans*, like Mr. Southey's *Life of Nelson*, was a piece of hackwork, written to supply an emergency, and like the latter, proved most successful, and had an enormous sale.

The character of Mr. Parton, like that of most men, has been largely influenced by circumstances. Compelled to subsist by newspaper writing, where success depends so much on expression, and where the "art of putting things" has been reduced to a science, he has been forced to study style, and expression, and as a result displays in all his writings a sometimes excessive tendency towards brilliancy and effect. We do not mean that he wilfully misrepresents anything, or alters the truth to suit his purpose, but simply that like Macauley, and all similar writers, he has been tempted, in order to put things in a striking light, to exaggerate, or understate the truth. Probably from intention his subjects have all been suited for the display of his peculiar talent.

Among so many works of contemporary writers, perfect impartiality is hardly to be expected. The life of Greeley and Butler, pre-suppose a strong faith in their subject and are, perhaps, as fair as was possible under the circumstances. In the case of Aaron Burr, it was natural that the odium attached to his peculiar facination, should induce a strong sympathy in his biographer, and an apparent partiality. In the main, however, Burr's character is fairly expressed, and his faults properly reprobated.

The life of Jackson was a task beset with difficulties, which it will be generally acknowledged Mr. Parton has fairly overcome, and produced a standard work which has already reached deserved popularity. Mr. Parton has expressed the opinion that his life of Franklin is his best work, and posterity will probably confirm his choice, though its sale has been less than any other of his writings. It is, however, an admirable work, written in his best style and with few defects.

His latest, and in some respects best work *Famous Americans of Modern Times*, consists of various magazine and review articles, the most prominent of which are on Clay, Webster, Calhoun, John Randolph, Goodyear, Girard, Vanderbilt, and James Gordon Bennett. For condensed information, perspicuity, and artistic finish, these are unsurpassed by anything Mr. Parton has written. The article on Bennett is a masterpiece of mental bisection, and did full justice to its subject. Since these were composed he has written an admirable series of articles on the three great cities of the West for the *Atlantic Monthly*, which have received deserved attention. He will continue his articles for this periodical and the *North American Review*, and is also prepared for his favorite work, a *Life of Voltaire*, which he desires to make the coming work of his literary career.

His aim has been a laudable one, viz., to elevate biography into a fine art. Whether he has succeeded in doing so remains to be seen. No one will deny that he has shown some of the most important traits of the biographer—conscientiousness, thorough knowledge of his subject and an active want of dulness. He has a shrewd knowledge of human nature, but not such as can pierce down into the very depths like Hawthorne. He is the perfect antithesis of that writer. He prefers the tangible to the hidden, and has little taste for subtile requirements or delicate analysis. His best qualities are his love of right and hatred of all that is low or mean. He has a strong faith in human progress, and especially in that of the American people.

His style is clear, flexible, and picturesque. He is apt to be careless at times and indulge in slip-shod expressions, but in his best work he is careful and accurate. He is conscientious and unceasing in labor and research; to use his own words, "never beginning to write on a subject, until he had exhaustsd every source of information connected with it." He is one of the few American writers who live entirely by the pen.

In appearance, Mr. Parton is small, with a slight and somewhat delicate figure. His head is small and from the front appears narrow, but is highly developed in all the moral faculties and also in the propelling forces, which would be imagined from his untiring energy. His complexion is sallow, which gives his face an inert expression, but when animated his eye flashes with the fire of intellect, and his whole appearance changes. He is very affable in conversation, and talks as brilliantly as he writes.

DICKENS AND BULWER.

Translated from a German Work.

Bulwer lives in his beautiful villa in Fulham, a quiet, lonely village above London. A tranquility disturbed by nothing, reigns in the house. Nothwithstanding the warm spring day, Bulwer sits near the fireplace, where a bright coal fire is burning. Outside the branches of a cherry tree, covered with an exuberance of blossoms, hang down on the window, and the low, chirping notes of the birds penetrate into the room. The celebrated author — a tall, slender form, wrapped in a sky-blue, soft-lined, silken morning gown, which is fastened with a strong cord around his waist—sits at his large empty table, and has before him only a blank book, in which he writes his new novels.

His large, light blue eyes cast longing glances out of the windows; his auburn hair flows in the ringlets down on his high, narrow forehead; the large, slender nose hangs over his small mouth, and his read whiskers fall from his long and narrow chin on his breast. The whole face looks decidedly too long. He has a sickly appearance, and is abstracted. His family affairs are at the bottom of his melancholy, which no one can fail to perceive. His little daughter died; his son, the heir of his baronetcy, is estranged from him; and his wife, lady Bulwer, has long since been separated from him and lives in the city. Let us enter her room.

She sits on her writing table, for she is likewise at work upon a novel. Her corpulent form, her round face, her radiant, deep blue eyes, her raven hair, every thing forms a striking contrast with the appearnnce of her husband. She contemplates the portrait of her son; she charges her husband with another Lovelace, and refusing to pay her debts. Her large eyes look at us lasguidly; her full cheeks contain a number of dimples, such as Rubens liked to paint; her lips are still as swelling, fresh and red as those of Titian's daughters, and yet she is much over forty. On thinking of this our suspicions are aroused; the crimson on her cheeks is too fragrant; the heavy braids surmounting her forehead are too black, her manners are decidedly too kind and polite, and cannot be sincere —we escape from her, bearing in mind the bleeding heart of her melancholy husband, and the mournful tone of his novels.

Let us now go to Charles Dickens. There are several aristocratic carriages and plain hacks in front of his elegant residence, where a numerous party is assembled. The celebrated romancist has returned from an extended trip to Switzerland and Genoa, and gives to-night a soiree, such as are the order of the day, at his hospitable house. He is blonde, his eyes are light blue, his face flushed with wine, neither meagre nor round, but brimful of good humor and kind-heartedness. He is conversing with two ladies, who cannot refrain from bursting into loud laughter.

You can tell at once, on looking at his face, which is by no means expressive in itself, when Dickens describes, recites or satirizes. Dickens is precisely as he writes—lively, sanguine, a bon vivant, now in a poetical mood, now observing, all seemingly superficially, and yet what a deep heart is concealed under this restless surface! If it is said that the curreats of the world are injurious to genius, Dickens' example proves the contrary; for his creations spring from the observations of life; he would be nothing without seeing, observing, and living with what he beholds.

In former times his wife, a stately lady, was to be seen on such occasions. Her black eyes, her full form, her measured conduct, were in striking contrast with those of her husband, and we regret to say that the quarrel which disturbed their relations and their happiness after a blissful wedded life of many years has not yet been settled. They are not yet reconciled. The husband drowns his cares in his literary activity, and in his noisy bustle of the world.

BACHELOR'S PERILS.

Marriageable men are beginning to be wary. Even if a man is allowed to visit in the guise of a friend, the chances are that he will eventually drift into matrimony. Supposing there are several daughters in the family where he visits, he will look on the number as his greatest safeguard. He may imagine that he will never attempt to single out one, from the difficulty of discovering which one to single out. The girls would, of course, lead him to believe that they looked upon him as a brother, and that papa and mamma looked upon him in the light of a son—not a son-in-law! The lucky bachelor would thus be lulled to sleep. He would become unguarded in his actions, and would allow his feelings to lead him whither they listed, and as a sequence, he would eventually single some one rose from these flowers of womanhood, as being a little fairer, having a little more charming manner, or for in some way or other coming nearer than her sisters to his ideas of all that is excellent in woman. If a bachelor of middle age, he would most probably have selected the youngest of the family, cheating himself into the belief that he did so simply out of a sort of fatherly regard for her. He would christen her the "baby" of the house, though she might be a fine grown maiden of eighteen summers, and have all the airs and ideas of a woman of three times her age. He would more frequently address his conversation to her than to her sisters, but at the same time he would rarely talk sweet speeches, talking more like a schoolmaster than an admirer, that she might be instructed somewhat. He would prefer walking with her, that he might point out the beauties of nature, or illustrate the harmonies of creation; and in effect, he would not fail to show his preference in spite of his awkward apologies and grotesque effects at concealment. The sisters would be careful not to check legitimate sport. They would manœuvre so that the lovers, as they would jokeingly call them, always sat next one another at the family board, that they were partners in all amusements, and that in party drives or walks they should either be left behind or be left in front. Of course this style of proceeding would not fail to be observed. The lady friend of the family would feel in duty bound to tell her husband, and the husband would have no other alternative, than to inform his friend that, owing to the talk of the neighbors, he must either cease his visits altogether, or continue them on a different footing. The poor bachelor has but one course open to him—as a man of honor and a gentleman, he must as speedily as possible raise the "baby" of the family to the dignity of matron.

MATTERS OF FACT PEOPLE.

It was said of an ancient poet, that he was so thin and light, that lead was fastened to his shoes to prevent his being blown away. The story is told by a writer, who at the same time in the gravest manner discredits it, for, says he, "How could he carry about sufficient weight to prevent his being blown away, if he was so weak as to be unable to resist the sea breeze?" This matter of fact way of regarding a humorous fable is exceedingly amusing, and recalls a somewhat similar criticism upon the following American story: A traveller, after a long journey, anxiously looked about for some inn where his jaded horse might have a bait, but no accommodation being found, he sought a grassy spot for pasturage, but without success. In this dilemma he produced a pair of green glass spectacles, and placed them on the horse's face, and led him into a carpenter's yard, where the deluded animal immediately commenced his meal upon shavings and sawdust. The absurdity of this story produced a laugh in all but one hearer, who after a few moments of solemn abstraction exclaimed, "I beg your pardon, sir; but I doubt your story, for I cannot understand how the spectacles could have been fixed on the horse's nose." How true is the saying, *"the prosperity of a jest lies in the ear of him who hears it."*

THE SMILES THAT HIDE GRIEF.

Some one said to Dr. Johnson that it seemed strange that he who so often delighted his company by his lively conversation should say he was miserable. "Alas! it is all outside," replied the sage; "I may be cracking my joke and cursing the sun; sun, how I hate thy beams!" Boswell appended a foot-note in which he remarked that beyond a doubt a man may appear very gay in company who is sad in heart. His merriment is like the sound of drums and trumpets in battle to drown the groans of the wounded and dying. It is well known that Cowper was in a morbidly despondent state when he penned "John Gilpin," of which delectable ballad and his cogeners he himself bears record: "Strange as it may seem, the most ludricrous lines I ever wrote have been when in the sadest mood, and but for that saddest mood perhaps would never have been written at all."

In the height of his ill fortune, 1826, Sir Walter Scott was ever giving vent, in his diary or elsewhere, to some whimsical outburst of humorous sally; and after indicting an extra gay *jeu d'esprit* in his journal just before leaving his dingy Edinburg lodgings for Abbotsford, he follows it up next day by this bit of self-portraiture: "Anybody would think from the fal-de-ral conclusion of my journal of yesterday that I left town in a very good humor. But nature has given me a kind of buoyancy—I know not what to call it—that mingles with my deepest afflictions and most gloomy hours. I have a secret pride—I fancy it will be most truly termed—which impels me to mix with my distress strange snatches of mirth which have no mirth in them.

A MAN connot possess anything that is better than a good woman, nor any thing that is worse than a bad one.

OUR THOUGHTLESS WORDS.

Reader, did you ever think how much a word can wound? Perhaps some borrowing mortal is near you even now, thirsting in her heart for a single gentle word. Every "heart knoweth its own bitterness," but how few of us ever sympathize in another's woe. We pass and repass the mourning, sorrowing one and perhaps a few common-place words of condolence fall with a cold, unmeaning, life less expression from or lips, and we think our duty done; and often, very often, a smile of derision, an unkind word, and a rankling, festering wound is afflicted which burns the heart as long as life lasts.

Ah! how little do we think how our thoughtless words influence the destiny of others for time and eternity! A single harsh expression falls from our lips, which is forgotten by us almost as soon as uttered, and a mildew blight falls upon some heart, which had our words been fitly spoken, might have budded and blossomed in an eternity of happiness.

Then, reader, let your words be those of gentleness, and your actions ever kind. The human heart is easily touched, and from its hidden fountains will gush forth such a stream of gratitude and love, that you, will never regret the effort you have made, nor forget to thank God for the good you have been the means of doing.

"A little word in kindness spoken,
A motion or a tear,
Has often soothed the heart that's broken,
And made a friend sincere."

GIVING JOY TO A CHILD.—Blessed be the hand that prepares a plersure for a child, for there is no saying when and where it may again bloom forth. Does not almost everybody remember some kind-hearted man who showed him a kindness in the dulcet days of his childhood? The writer of this recollects himself at this moment as a barefooted lad, standing at the wooden fence of a poor little garden in his native village; while with longing eyes he gazed on the flowers which were blooming there quietly in the brightness of a Sunday morning. The possessor came forth from his little cottage. He was a wood-cutter by trade, and spent the week in the woods. He had come into the garden to gather flowers to stick into his coat when he went to church. He saw the boy, and breaking off the most beautiful of his carnations—it was streaked with red and white—he gave it to him. Neither the giver or the receiver spoke a word, and with bounding steps the boy ran home. And now here, at a vast distance from that home, after so many events of so many years, the feeling of gratitude which agitated the breast of that boy expresses itself on paper. The carnation has long since withered, but now it blooms afresh.

A POOR MAN'S WISH.—I asked a student what three things he most wished. He said: "Give me books, health, and quiet, and I care for nothing more."

I asked a miser, and he cried: "Money, money, money."

I asked a pauper, and he faintly said: "Bread, bread, bread!"

I asked a drunkard, and he called loudly for strong drink.

I asked the multitude around me, and they lifted up a confused cry, in which I heard the words: "Wealth, fame and pleasure."

I asked a poor man, who had borne the character of an experienced Christian. He replied that all his wishes might be met in Christ. He spoke seriously, and I asked him to explain. He said; "I greatly desire three things; first that I be found in Christ; secondly, that I may be like Christ; thirdly, that I may be with Christ."

I have thought much of his answer, and the more I think of it the wiser it seems.

CHEERFULNESS AND MOROSENESS.—If we are cheerful and contented, all nature smiles at us; the air seems more balmy, the sky more clear, the ground a brighter green, the trees have a richer foliage, the flowers a more fragrant smell, the birds sing more sweetly, and the sun, moon and stars appear more beautiful. We take our food with relish, and whatever it may be, it pleases us. We feel better for it—stronger and lovlier, and fit for exertion. Now what happens to us if we are all ill-tempered and discontented? Why, there is nothing which can please us. We quarrel with our food, with our dress, with our amusements, with our companions, and with ourselves. Nothing comes right for us; the weather is either too hot or too cold, too dry or too damp. Neither sun, nor moon, nor stars have any beauty, the fields are barren, the flowers are lustreless, and the birds silent. We move about like some evil spirit, neither loving nor beloved by anything.

TALENT AND TACT.—Talent is something, but tact is everything. Talent is serious, sober, grave and respectable; tact is all that, and more too. It is not a seventh sense, but it is the life of all the five. It is the ope n eye, the quick ear, the judging taste, the keen smell and the lively touch; it is the interpreter of all riddles—the surmounter of all difficulties—the remover of all obstacles. It is useful in all places and at all times; it is useful in solitude, for it shows a man his way into the world; it is useful in society, for it shows him his way through the world. Talent is power—tact is skill; talent is weight—tact is momentum, talent knows, what to do—tact knows how to do it; talent makes a man respectable—tact will make him respected; talent is wealth—tact is ready money. For all the practical purposes of life, tact carries it against talent—ten to one.

NEVER make use of a woman's name in an improper time, or in mixed company. Never make assertions about her that you feel she herself would blush to hear. When you meet with men who do not scruple to make use of a woman's name in a reckless manner, shun them, for they are lost to every sense of honor.

TRUTH.—There is nothing as pleasant as the hearing and speaking the truth. For this reason there is no conversation so agreeable as that of the man of integrity, who hears without any intention to betray and speaks without any intention to deceive.

BEAUTY.—Socrates called Beauty a short lived tyrant; Plato, a privilege of nature; Theophratus, a silent cheat; Theocritus, a delightful prejudice; Cameades, a solitary kingdom; Domitian said, that nothing was more graceful; Aristotle affirmed that beauty was better than all the letters of recommendation in the world; Homer, that was a glorious gift of nature; and Ovid calls it a favor bestowed by the gods. But as regards the elements of beauty in woman, it is not too much to say—and who will not agree with us?—that no woman can be beautiful by force of features alone; there must be as well sweetness and beauty of soul.

JONATHAN'S HUNTING EXCURSION.—"Did you ever hear of the scrape that I and Uncle Zekel had duckin' on't on the Connecticut?" asked Jonathan Timbertoes, while musing his old Dutch hostess, who had agreed to entertain him under the roof of her log log cottage for and in consideration of a bran new tin milk pan.

"No, I never did, do tell it," was the reply.

"Well you know that I and Uncle Zeke took it into our heads on Saturday afternoon to go a gunnin' arter ducks in father's skiff; so in we got and skulled down the river, I tell ye—a slew of them lit down by the marsh and went to feeding on muscles. I catched up my powder horn to prime, and it slipped right out of my hand and sunk to the bottom of the river. The water was amazingly clear, and I could see it on the bottom. Now, I couldn't swim a jot; so I says to Uncle Zeke, 'you're a pretty clever fellow; just let me take your powder horn to prime;' and don't you think the stingy critter wouldn't. 'Well,' says I, 'you're a pretty good diver, and if you will dive and get it I will give you a priming.' I thought he'd leave his powder horn, but he didn't, he stuck it in his pocket, and down he went —and there he staid."

Here the old lady opened her eyes with wonder and surprise, and a pause of some minutes ensued, when Jonathan added:

"I looked down and what do you think the critter was doin'?"

"Golly!" exclaimed the old lady, "I'm sure I don't know."

"There he was," said our hero, "settin' rite on the bottom of the river, pouring the powder out of my horn into hizzen!"

WE WERE AMUSED yesterday (says the Virginian *Enterprise*) at a story told upon himself by a man who is notorious as a long winded talker. Said he: "Seeing my friend Jones being bored by a man who had him button-holed, and was talking him blind, I called to Jones that I wanted to see him at once, on particular business. He came to me, when I explained to him that I had no business, but was merely calling him away to save his being talked to death. 'Very much obliged,' said Jones, 'but (looking anxiously about him) who in thunder will I find to save me from you?'"

TIES DIFFER.—There is your railroad tie—useful but not ornamental. The Masonic and Odd Fellow tie—mystical and queer. The tie of love—rose and poetic. The highty-tighty tie—uffy and morose, indulged by ladies often. The tie of nationality—the burden of song and sentiment, and principally confined to them. The tie on a shoe—very pleasant for a lady who wants some young fellow to fumble round her foot and fix her purposely loose string. The tie up half way home about midnight—a tie young men illustrate with too much frequency.

THE Bishop of Wurtzburg once asked a sprightly shepherd bay: "What are you doing here, my lad?" "Tending swine." "How much do you get?" "One florin a week!" "I, also, am a shepherd," continued the bishop, "but I have a much better salary." "That may be; but then, I suppose, you have no more swine under your care," innocently replied the boy.

THE Boston *Post* is responsible for this:—At a printer's festival recently held in Lowell, Massachusetts, the following toast was presented: "The Printer—The master of all trades—he beats the farmer with his Hoe, the carpenter with his rules, and the mason with setting up his tall columns; he surpasses the lawyer and the doctor in attending to his cases, and beats the parson in the managements of the 'devil.'"

PREACHING.—A minister, in a highly elaborated sermon which he preached, said, several times, "The commentators do not agree with me here." Next morning a poor woman came to see him with something in her apron. She said that her husband had heard his sermon, and that it was a very fine one, and as he said "the common tators did not agree with him," he had sent some of the best kidneys!

AT Lynn, Mass., a Sunday School teacher asked a little girl who the first man was.—She answered that she did not know. The question was put to the next, an Irish child who answered loudly, "Adam, sir," with apparent satisfaction.

"Law," said the first scholar, "you needn't feel so grand about it, he wasn't an Irishman."

THE Mississippi *Sentinel* sums up his cotton crop intelligence thus: "The accounts from all sections of Mississippi are so disheartening that we do not think it necessary to go into details. Suffice it to say, that the crop on many plantations throughout the State is totally destroyed by worms, and on others not over a bare to the hand will be raised."

YOUNG man, you are waiting for some door to open into a broad and useful future? Don't wait. Select the door and pry it open, even if you have to use a crow-bar.

ORATORY.—Persons who think that the careful preparation of the language of speech despoils it of its right to be considered really eloquent, either forget or have never known, that the Grecian and Roman orators, who have ever been considered the greatest models of eloquence, always wrote out their speeches and committed to memory. Demosthenes and Cicero both did so. Indeed, the most eloquent speech of the great Roman was written out ready, but was never delivered. In English Senatorial history we have a still more remarkable example of the paradox of the most eloquent speakers preparing carefully the points and illustrations with which their most famous speeches were apparently on the impulse of the moment adorned.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan was sarcastically taunted with being "the right honorable gentleman who is indebted to his imagination for his facts, and to his memory for his wit," which simply meant that the pungent sarcasm which he seemed to throw off spontaneously in the heat and excitement of debate, had been generally thought over and modelled before, and kept in his memory, ready for use when any good opportunity presented itself. This may have been carrying preparation a little too far. But the example of ancient orators of the greatest eminence all go to prove that the title of orator must not by any means be limited to those who depend for their language on the impulse of the moment.

ETERNITY.—"Eternity has no gray hairs." The flowers fade, the heart withers, man grows old and dies; the man lays down in the sepulchre of ages; but time writes no wrinkle on the brow of eternity. Eternity! Stupendous thought. The ever present, unborn, undenying, the endless choin, compassing the life of God, the golden thread, entwining the destinies of the universe. Earth has its beauties, but time shrouds them for the grave; they are but as the gilded sepulchre; its possessions, they are but toys of changing fortunes, its pleasures, they are bursting bubbles. Not so in the untried bourne, in the dwelling of the Almighty, can come no foot steps of decay. Its day will know no darkening—eternal splendors forbid the approach of night. Its foundations will never fail; they are fresh from the eternal throne. Its glory will never wane, for there is the ever present God. Its harmonies will never cease, exhaustless love supplies the song.

HAVE you ever noticed how an icicle is formed? You notice how it froze, one drop at a time until it was a foot long or more. If the water was clean, the icicle remained clear and sparkled in the sun; but if the water was but slightly muddy, the icicle looked foul, and its beauty was spoiled. Just so our characters are forming. One little thought or feeling at a time adds its influence. If each thought be pure and right, the soul will be lovely.

ALWAYS BEAUTIFUL.—At a festival party of old and young, the question was asked, Which season of life is most happy? After being freely discussed by the guests, it was referred for answer to the host, upon whom was the burden of fourscore years. He asked if they had noticed a grove of trees before the dwelling, and said: "When the spring comes and in the soft air the buds are breaking on the trees and they are covered with blossoms, I think, how beautiful is spring! And when the summer comes, and covers the trees with its foliage, and singing birds are all among the branches, I think, how beautiful is summer! When autumn loads them with golden fruit, and their leaves bear the gorgeous tint of frost I think how beautiful is autumn! And when it is sere winter, and their is neither foliage nor fruit, then I look up, and through the leafless branches, as I could never until now, I see the stars shine through.

A SILVER MINE has been discovered on the farm of Mr. John J. Larew, ten miles southwest of Stanton, Va. Surface specimens of the ore have been analyzed, which are said to be very rich and to promise a fine yield upon going deeper into the bowels of mother earth.

A SCHOOLMISTRESS, while taking down the names and ages of her pupils, and of their parents, at the beginning of the term, asked one little fellow: "What's your father's name?" "O, you needn't take down his name; he's too old to go to school to a woman," was the innocent reply.

A LITTLE Swedish girl was walking with her father one night under the starry sky intently mediating on the glorious to heaven. At last looking up to the sky, she said, "Father, I have been thinking if the wrong side of heaven is so beautiful, what will the right side be?"

A SON OF ERIN, driven to desperation by the stringency of the money market and the high price of provisions, procured a pistol and took to the road. Meeting a traveler, he stopped him with, "Your money or your life." Seeing Pat was "green," he said, "I'll tell you what I'll do—I'll give you all my money for that pistol." "Agreed." Pat received the money and handed over the pistol. "Now," said the traveler, "hand back that money, or I'll blow your brains out." "Blaze away, my hearty," said Pat; "never a a drop of powther there's in it."

LAUGHABLE.—The following amusing incident is related in the Cortland (New York) *Gazette*:

A very amusing affair occurred last Sabbath morning in a church not far from this village. The clergyman was discoursing as eloquently as the state of the weather would permit, yet one of his auditors—a young lady—was so overcome by the heat as to fall asleep in the midst of the discourse. Those behind her were somewhat amused, observing her efforts to keep her head in a perpendicular position. The superintendent of the Sunday School happening to look around just as the lady's head was going over backward, supposing she had fainted, and springing to his feet called out to the doctor to stop and send down from the desk a tumblers of water, which request was immediately complied with and a copious supply of water was administered to the somnolent young lady before she recovered.

IT is a good thing to have utility and beauty combined, as the poor washerwoman said when she used her thirteen children for clothes-pins.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 1, 1867

HAIL ! VIRGINIA !

The Mother of States records her verdict in favor of loyal Reconstruction on the basis prescribed by Congress! The struggle has been arduous, and the result doubtful; for the wealth and social power of the State were nearly all against us. The Press was against us, bitterly, furiously, venomously. Even *The Richmond Whig*, which would be Republican if it durst, was coerced into supporting the "Conservative" ticket at last. Probably not six journals in all, and they mainly new ones, stood unflinchingly by the Republican colors, while sixty or eighty were doing their utmost to defeat a Convention and to elect "Conservatives" thereto. The leading organ of the Reaction called lustily on those Whites who employed Blacks to discharge every one who should vote the Radical ticket; yet ninety nine in every hundred Colored voters would vote no other, and nineteen of every twenty would not be deterred from voting. And thus every district which had a majority of Colored voters on its registry with several others, has chosen Radicals to the Convention, giving us a clear majority of at least twenty delegates, and carrying the Convention by over Ten Thousand—perhaps by Twenty Thousand — Republican majority. The White preponderance over the Blacks in the State exceeds Twenty Thousand men, of whom not more than Six Thousand are disfranchised for conspicuous treason by the Reconstruction acts, and these, we trust, will, upon giving evidence of present loyalty, soon be restored to all the rights of freemen.

It is instructive to note that the most Radical counties and districts are those which, in the times now happily past, were the strongholds of Slave-driving Democracy. Halifax, Brunswick, Mecklenburg, Louisa, Caroline, &c., &c., were Democratic Gibraltars, when none but slaveholders and their white satellites were voters; but, now that the Laboring Class also vote, they are citadels of Radicalism. Rockingham, Shenandoah, Page, Warren, &c., which were Democratic without being preponderantly slaveholding, constitute the only notable exceptions to the general rule. We may joyfully expect to see the districts heretofore represented in Congress by Meade, Goode, Dromgoole, and other vehemently pro-Slavery fanatics, henceforth honoring and blessing the Republic by sending to her councils apostles of Liberty and Equal Rights for All.

And it will be found that the Convention just elected is not only Radical, but, in the truest sense, Conservative also. We did hope to see Gov. Peirpoint's name head the Republican ticket in Richmond, for we believe it would have insured the choice of that ticket by a large majority, and would have been a pledge to the people generally that Liberty for All would be asserted and secured without giving just cause of alarm to any. Mr. Hunnicutt has probably said some of the harsh things about Rebels that are attributed to him; but we are confident that, should he seek to inaugurate a policy of confiscation, or anything like it, he would find himself in a very small minority. The Convention will strongly assert the Equal Rights of Men; but it will be moderate and cautious in so using the triumph of genuine democracy as not to endanger its perpetuity. Reconstructed Virginia takes her place among Republican States, and there she will remain. Her aristocracy, stimulated by exaggerated reports of the recent achievments of its confederates in California, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, did its very utmost to retain its ancient power and prestige, but, happily, in vain. Henceforth, Virginia, which embosoms the ashes of so many gallant sons of the Republic, consecrates herself to the maintenance of that Liberty and Union which they laid down their lives to maintain. Long live the regenerated Old Dominion!—*New York Tribune.*

THE Republicans have a majority in both branches of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and will control the offices. For Speaker of the House, Elisha W. Davis, of Phila.; Thomas McCamant, of Blair; and John Hickman of Chester, are named. For Clerk in place of Mr. Benedict, deceased, Gen. A. L. Russell, of Allegheny, late Adjutant-General, appears to have the inside track. Capt. E. H. Rauch, of Berks, (formerly Clerk,) and J. R. McAtee, of Westmorland (late Assistant Clerk,) and Gen. J. L. Selfridge, of Northampton, are also understood to be candidates for the Clerkship. Geo. W. Hammersly will of course be re-elected Clerk of the Senate. For State Treasurer, ex-Senator Connell, of Philadelphia; Gen. W. W. Irwin, of Beaver, and Gordon F. Mason, of Bradford, will be candidates. Mr. Kemble, the present State Treasurer, does not desire a re-election.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL in this place closed last week. During the last few days of the session the school was honored with the presence of Prof. J. P. Wickersham, superintendent of Common Schools of this State. Mr. Wickersham delivered an able and eloquent lecture in the Court House on Wednesday evening. He is one of the most earnest and able School men in the State. Under his direction of the School Department Pennsylvania should not be surpassed educationally by any State in the Union.

THE BANNER.—The official election returns of Luzerne county show a Republican gain of 1,235 on vote for Supreme Judge, over last year's vote for Governor. This great increase will make the claim of the Republicans of Luzerne good for the flag offered by the Republican State Central Committee.

THE President now consoles his Copperhead friends with telling them that he will make all the changes they desire after the November elections. The Cops are not to be fooled in this way and they insist more earnestly than ever. Andy wants to receive the Cop nomination and the Cops don't want him to receive it. They have an elephant on hand, verily.

THE Radical victory in Virginia is a worse than Gettysburg to the Copperheads and their allies the late rebels. It settles the question of the Congressional policy of Reconstruction. All hail Virginia!

THE Mrs. Lincoln "old clothes" sensation is dying out. It is said she is shortly to be married to a "corrageous man." We believe both Morrissey and Heenan are wived, we cannot, therefore, divine who is to be the lucky possessor of so much crinoline and camel's hair.

THE entire drift of public sentiment, from a Republican stand point, is in favor of Gen. Grant for the next President. The most extreme radicals Thaddeus Stevens, Wm. D. Kelley and many others in this State are said to be favorable to him.

THE PENSION LAWS.

The press of the country is beginning to speak out upon the disgraceful delays which characterize the granting of Pensions to widows and orphans. It is time that the attention of Congress were directed to this gross outrage. The following article from the *Delaware County Republican* is to the point:

Congress will be required at its approaching session to revise and amend the laws granting pensions to the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers. The manner in which these laws are at present administered—inefficient as they are —is a sad reflection upon the intelligence of public officers, and a disgrace to the age in which we live. The head of the department and the examiners connected with it, are deserving of much censure for their negligence in failing to perform the plainest functions of their offices. As in all the departments at Washington, there seems to be an unwillingness to investigate a majority of the cases brought forward. The granting of an allowance even to the most deserving, often occupies months [years] before its adjustment. We admit that a certain degree of care should be exercised, but unnecessary delay is to be condemned. We do not assert that the office is under the control of the numerous pension agents that swarm at the capitol, but we do say that the acts of those employed therein indicate such agency. The press should agitate an amendment to the pension laws and a reform in their administration until both these important objects are consumated. Justice without tardiness must be done to those who have been made widows and orphans by the late rebellion. Let Congress take up the subject at an early period of the session and so amend the laws granting pensions that those who administer them may not be in doubt as to the proper manner in which they should be disposed.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Speech by Hon. Wm. D. Kelley.

At one of the numerous Ward meetings in Philadelphia, for the purpose of nominating Gen. Grant for the next Presidency, Hon. William D. Kelly was the principal speaker. The following is a portion of his speech on the occasion:—

It may not be inappropriate for me to remark that I had no part in promoting this meeting. I was not consulted as to the propriety of the measure, but, like most of you, am here in response to the published call, to which are appended the names of some of the most thorough Radicals and most enterprising and substantial business men of our ward. It afforded me pleasure to find my convictions of duty confirmed by those who signed the call, and I am here to express my approval of the nomination of General Grant for the Presidency.

Mr. Kelley then said that he did not believe in the doctrine of availability, which made Tyler and Johnson President; nor did he consider the nomination of Grant necessary to secure a Republican victory. He said he would rather fall with a forlorn hope defending my principles than share any temporary triumph that might be achieved by abandoning the least important of them. Nor was he in favor of making Grant President as a reward for his transcendent military services. The Presidency could add no lustre to his official title of General of the armies of the United States, one which no one but Washington had borne before.

General Grant will not only be available but irresistible as a candidate. But why I desire his nomination is that during his Presidency he will secure the enduring ascendancy of our principles by promoting the embodiment of the most advanced of them in statuary and constitutional provisions, and in that surer guarantee of personal rights, the common and familiar usages of a numerous and free people. As President he will gather the fruits of the many victories won by the armies he commanded, and I advocate his nomination because I desire a candidate who not only assents intellectually to my principles, but recognizes the necessity of applying and enforcing them in the work of reconstruction and the current life of the people.

When, as your representative, I voted thanks to Generals Sheridan, Sickles, Pope, and Schofield, for the manner in which they were administering the affairs of their respective districts, I proclaimed my approval of Grant's conduct of his part in the work of reconstruction, my knowledge of his harmony with Congress, and his fidelity in the enforcement of its acts, so far as their enforcement had been confided to him. I then knew that the lesson he had deduced from personal and official experience, since the surrender of the Confederate forces, was that peace and general prosperity can be attained and perpetuated only by securing to the humblest citizen who has not forfeited his rights by crime and equal voice in the affairs of the government under which he lives.

When General Ord prohibited freedmen from quitting the plantations on which they were employed to assemble, Gen. Grant promptly reversed the conservative order, but he generously sustained the district commanders I have named in every advanced step they took in the trying positions to which his confidence had assigned them. Of the generous support he gave them I speak from no common rumor. It has been my privilege to confer with all of them—with Sheridan at New Orleans, with Pope at Atlanta, with Schofield in the mansion of Jeff. Davis, in the capital of the late Confederacy, and with Sickles in our own city and elsewhere. Let who will doubt Grant's perception of the exigencies of the times, or his fidelity to the Congressional plan of reconstruction, it is not Sheridan, nor Sickles, nor Pope, nor Schofield, nor the great War Minister whose courage and integrity Andrew Johnson could no longer abide. Yes, Stanton honors and confides in Grant in the same unstinted measure accorded by the honored district commanders.

Let us then inscribe the illustrious name of Ulysses S. Grant upon our standard, and emblazon around it in broad letters of gold our precious principles, not doubting that when the National Convention assembles it will approve and confirm our action by acclamation.

LANCASTER COUNTY FOR GRANT.—The Republican County Committee of Lancaster county, at a late meeting, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, the Union Republican County Committee of Lancaster county, having full faith and confidence in the republicanism of Gen. U. S. Grant, recommend his nomination as the next Republican candidate for President of the United States, and hereby pledge to him the cordial, earnest support of the Republican party of Lancaster county.

The Lancaster Republican papers have accordingly raised the name of the great hero to the head of their editorial columns.

Address of the Union Republican State Central Committee.

COMMITTEE ROOMS, No, 1105 *Chestnut St., Philadelphia*, October 21st, 1867.—Explanations of failure are always less agreeable than congratulations upon success. At the same time the former may be as profitable as the latter, for the uses of adversity are manifold. Regarding the recent defeat of the Republican party as both a political misfortune and a national calamity, a short review of the facts and a few reflections thereon are deemed not out of place. The most diligent and persistent efforts to arouse our friends from apathy, to impress upon them the importance of the contest, the danger of defeat, and the necessity for action to avert it, failed to produce the usual and desired results. The immediate cause of our failure is apparent from the official returns, compared with those of former years:

In 1865 the Republican vote was	238,400
" the Democratic vote was	215,740
Total,	454,140
Maj. for Hartranft, Auditor General	22,660
In 1866 the Republican vote was	307,274
" the Democratic vote was	290,096
Total,	597,370
Majority for Governor Geary,	17,178
In 1867 the Republican vote was	266,824
" the Democratic vote was	267,746
Total,	534,570
Majority for Sharswood,	922

It thus appears that the total vote cast in 1866 exceeded, that of 1865, 143,330; and that the total vote of 1867 falls short of the vote of 1866, 62,800.

On an examination of the details it further appears that the decrease this year is 40,710 on the Republican vote of 1866, and a decrease of only 22,090 on the Democratic vote of 1866. Or, in other words, there were over 18,000 more Republicans who did not go to the polls at the last election than there were Democrats. There are eight counties in the State, viz; Allegheny, Bradford, Crawford, Erie, Lancaster, Philadelphia, Schuylkill, and York, in every one of which more Republican voters remained at home than were required to elect JUDGE WILLIAMS; and in both Allegheny and Philadelphia there were more than four times as many absentees as were needed to give us the State. In no county except Philadelphia and forest (the latter by change of boundary line) did either party increase the vote of last year.

It is hoped these plain figures will teach Republicans the simple but important lesson that a mere numerical majority of voters will not carry an election, unless they are at the polls and vote on election day. General apathy, caused by an apparent failure to appreciate the importance of the contest, is the primary cause of our defeat. Besides this, we had local difficulties and side issues to contend against, sufficient of themselves to destroy us. We lost votes in many places by reason of the legislation of last session, and on the apprehension of negro Suffrage; and in Philadelphia on the questions of city taxation, and what is known as the Sunday car question, and by sundry frauds. And worse than all these, our friends there nominated a ticket for city offices, not acceptable to our people, mainly because it had no soldiers upon it. The soldiers themselves, to their credit be it recorded; stood manfully to their principles, and voted with us as heretofore. But large numbers of their friends would not support the ticket; and in every Republican precinct in the city there were from fifteen to one hundred and fifty of our friends who refused to vote. Thus we lost Philadelphia and consequently the State.

The defeat of so worthy a candidate as HENRY W. WILLIAMS is a humiliation to which our friends who staid at home should not have subjected us. They have been unfaithful to the great principles for which we have struggled and suffered together during the last six years; and they have imposed upon us additional labors and trials for the future, which a proper discharge of duty now would have averted.

But, let us "never despair of the Republic." Reconstruction on the basis of universal liberty and impartial justice must yet be accomplished; and there can be no doubt the Union Republican party is as strong to day, on all great National issues, and as determined to accomplish its mission, as at any time during the late six years. Our duty is plain; and is well stated in a recent private letter from our standard-bearer in the late contest, as follows: "Instead of being dispirited we should gird up our loins, and burnish our armor, for the next year's Presidential contest, and make such use of this defeat as to secure a decisive and overwhelming victory."

Many thanks to those who so nobly did their duty in the late canvass; and as to those who did not, the earnest hope is indulged that they will make ample amends hereafter.

By order of the Committee,
F. JORDAN, Chairman.
GEO. W. HAMERSLY, } Secretaries.
J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON }

A NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States—A Proclamation.—In conformity with a recent custom that may now be regarded as established on national consent and approval, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby recommend to my fellow-citizens, that Thursday, the 28th day of November next, be set apart and observed throughout the republic as a day of National Thanksgiving and praise to the Almighty Ruler of nations, with whom are dominion and power, and who maketh peace in his high places. Resting and refraining from secular labors on that day, let us reverently and devoutly give thanks to our heavenly Father for the mercies and blessings with which He has crowned the now closing year. Especially let us remember that He has covered our land with greatly needed and very abundant harvest; that He has caused industry to prosper, not only in our fields, but also in our workshops, in our mines, and in our forests. He has permitted us to multiply ships upon our lakes and rivers, and upon the high seas, and at the same time to extend our iron roads so far into the secluded places of the continent and to guarantee speedy over-land intercourse between the two oceans. He has inclined our hearts to turn away from domestic contentions and commotions, consequent upon a distracting and desolating civil war, and to walk more in the ancient ways of loyalty, conciliation, and brotherly love. He has blessed the peaceful efforts with which we have established new and important commercial treaties with foreign nations, while we have at the same time strengthened our national defenses, and greatly enlarged our national borders.

While thus rendering the unanimous and heartfelt tribute of national praise and thanksgiving, which is so justly due to Almighty God, let us not fail to implore Him that the same divine protection and care which we have hitherto so undeservedly and yet so constantly enjoyed, may be continued to our country and our people throughout all their generations forever.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 26th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1867, and of the independence of the United States, the 92d. ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President,
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

FROM EUROPE.

The Italo-Roman War.—Garibaldi Marching on the Eternal City!—Napoleon orders Troops to the Roman Waters!—Gen. Garibaldi's Appeal!

FLORENCE, Oct. 27—Evening.—General Garibaldi has crossed the Roman frontier, and is now at the head of four thousand men. His force is disposed for effective operations, and is being marched on Rome from the direction of Monte Rotondo.

PARIS, Oct. 27—The *Moniteur* issued yesterday evening announces to the public, in its official column, that in view of the fresh invasion of the Papal territory, and the renewal of the attempts of the revolutionists on Rome, the Emperor Napoleon has repeated his order for the force of expeditionary troops already mustered at Toulon to embark for the Roman waters.

TOULON, France, Oct. 26.—The French fleet of iron clad war vessels destined for service in the Roman waters left this port under an imperial order at six o'clock this morning.

The troops which were designated to operate in defense of the Holy See on the occasion of the first Garibaldian alarm, and which have been encamped near the town since, are again in motion, and are to embark and sail for the Papal territory immediately.

The authorities here are engaged in shipping war material on board of transport vessels with great activity.

Garibaldi issued the following from Caprera:

"*To the Italians*—Fighting has begun on the Roman territory. There are men there for whom I would give a thousand lives. Listen to no cowardly words but march tomorrow. Italy will receive congratulations from the entire world, which will have witnessed your hercism. "GARIBALDI."

FROM COLORADO.

The late Territorial Elections.—Large Republican Gains.

DENVER, Oct. 15.—The official abstract of election returns for 1867 shows a large increase of the popular vote throughout the Territory, a large majority for the Republican party in both branches of the Legislature, as well as on the popular vote. The Council will stand as follows:—8 Republicans, 4 Democrats, and 1 Independent Republican. The House will stand:—15 Republicans, 9 Democrats, and 2 Independent Republicans. The total popular vote is 9349, against 6996 last year, when a delegate to Congress was elected. An analysis of this vote shows the following result on Councilmen:—Republican, 4458; Democratic, 4046; Independent Republican, 467; scattering, 381. Democrats is 412, and the combined vote of straight and independent Republicans gives a majority of 876 over the Democracy, an increase of 768 over last year, when Chilcott's majority over Hunt was only 108.

These facts are exceedingly gratifying, and demonstrate that Colorado is now, as always, thoroughly Republican. The issue of the last election turned almost entirely on national politics, and the exhibit as made in these official returns is all that is needed to place Colorado on the side of Congress and freedom. Another fact to be noticed is the population which this vote shows. The usual estimate is from five to seven persons for one voter. This would give us a population of from 46,745 to 64,443. If the latter is said to be too high, it is to be remembered that in many of our distant precincts not over one-half of the legal voters go to the polls, on account of the great distance to them. This fact ought to enable us to claim the largest estimate of seven persons to a voter, which should place our population at not far from 65,000.—*Denver News.*

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

THE Tennessee Legislature have enactep a law, making it punishable for common carriers to make discrimination on account of color. This places negroes on an equality with whites on Tennessee railroads, etc.

INTELLIGENCE from New Orleans states that Gen. Mower has issued an order appointing Saturday, November 23d, as the day for the assembling of the Convention to frame a new Constitution.

CONSIDERABLE excitement is felt in Philadelphia over the appearance of a disease, resembling cholera, on board the receiving ship at the Navy Yard there. Up to Wednesday fourteen deaths had taken place, and many more were expected. The over crowding of the vessel with raw recruits is considered as the immediate cause of the disease.

IT turns out that Democratic victories are scarce out west. Indiana did as well as last year; Iowa did well enough—as 20,000 is near enough to 30,000 for all practical purposes. Nebraska and Colorado have given handsome Republican gains. The loss of a Senator in California and Ohio will be made up by the admission of Colorado with two Republican Senators.

AT Fall River an amusing error was recently made by a loving mother. She received into her home a drunken fellow, at a late hour of the night, whom she mistook for her son. Washing his feet and removing his filthy clothing, she put the fellow to bed. Imagine her mortification on discovering that she had taken in and done for a drunken vagabond who only bore resemblance to her generally well-doing son.

THE loss of life is greater in the United States than in Europe, and greater in our Southern than in our Northern States. France seems to rank first in Christendom for favorable conditions of longevity. In France 60 per cent. survive the first period of life (up to 20), and 50 per cent, the second period (up to 60), while in South Carolina, not 38 per cent. survive the first, and 35 per cent. the second. Kentucky is worse than South Carolina.

THE money article of the New York *Commercial*, Wednesday evening, says: In some quarters the idea that the question of resuming specie payments may be prominently agitated, is gaining considerable influence. There can be no doubt that the Secretary of the Treasury, in his forthcoming report, will strongly urge this policy; and the rapid reduction of the short obligations of the Government will give his arguments a force with the public which they have hitherto lacked. It is by no means beyond reasonable supposition that this idea will acquire a force materially tending to check railroad investments.

CHIEF Justice Chase has written a letter to Judge Underwood, of Virginia, stating that he would be present in Richmond at the opening of the United States Court, in November. He refers to the fact that the bail bond of Mr. Jefferson Davis calls for his (Davis') presence at court on the fourth Wednesday of November, but tells Judge Underwood to inform Mr. Davis' counsel that he (Chief Justice Chase) will be ready to proceed with Mr. Davis' trial as soon as court opens, if they desire it. He says that he will hear and attend to anything bearing upon Mr. Davis' case then, but that he will not remain in Richmond after the Supreme Court of the United States ass embles in Delaware.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

2019 ACRES OF FARM, WOOD AND GRAZING LAND.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Bedford, the subscriber Trustee to sell the Real Estate of Doctor William Watson, deceased, and Administrator with the will annexed of Eliza Watson deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises on TUESDAY THE 12TH DAY OF NOVEMBER a. d. 1867, the following described Real Estate, late the property of said decedents, situated in the Townships of Bedford and Cumberland Valley, adjoining and South of the Bedford Springs' property, viz:

No. 1. Containing 213 Acres and 150 Perches, neat measure, of which a considerable portion is cleared and having a TENANT HOUSE thereon erected.

No. 2. Containing 281 Acres and 71 Perches, neat measure, adjoining Number 1.

No. 3. Containing 281 acres and 36 perches, neat measure, adjoining number 2, partly cleared.

No. 4. Adjoining No. 3, containing 288 acres and 103 perches, neat measure, of which a large part is cleared and under fence, and having a TENANT HOUSE and Double Log Barn thereon erected. There is upon this tract an excellent SITE FOR A SAW MILL.

N. 5. Adjoining the Bedford Springs property, containing 257 acres and 45 perches, neat measure, of which a considerable portion is cleared, and having a TENANT HOUSE thereon erected.

No. 6. Also adjoining the Bedford Springs property, containing 239 acres and 29 perches, neat measure, of which a considerable portion is cleared and under fence, with a TENANT HOUSE thereon erected.

No. 7. Being Woodland, containing 253 acres and 27 perches, neat measure, adjoining Nos. 3. and 4.

No. 8. Being also Woodland, containing 104 acres and 86 perches, neat measure, adjoining No. 6 and the Springs property.

These lands are well timbered, and Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are well watered and will make excellent grazing farms

A draft of the lands can be seen at the office of the subscriber in Bedford Borough.

No. 9. All the interest which the said Dr. William Watson had at the time of his death, in a lot of ground containing 10 acres, more or less, in the manor of Bedford, adjoining land of J. Martin's heirs and others.

TERMS: One-third of the purchase money at the confirmation of the sale by the Court, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day. [oct18w4] S. L RUSSELL.

PUBLIC LALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Henry Whetstone, late of Monroe township, in said county, deceased, will offer for sale, by public outcry, upon the premises,

On Saturday, the 9th day of November next,

all the following described two tracts of land, situate in the township aforesaid to wit:

No. 1. Being the Mansion Tract, adjoining lands of Widow Means' heirs, A. J. Steckman, and tract No. 2, hereafter described, containing about 180 acres and 76 perches, more or less, and having thereon erected a good 2½ story Log DWELLING HOUSE, double log Barn with sheds, good granary &c. attached, and other out-buildings thereon erected. About 100 acres of this land is cleared, is under fence, and in good state of cultivation: eight acres of which is good meadow. There is also a good apple orchard, and two never failing springs of water upon the premises with a pump of running water at the door.

No. 2 is a tract of Timber Land, adjoining the above, containing 22 acres, and is well covered with oak, pine and other valuable Timber.

These lands are situated in a pleasant neighborhood, about 6 miles south of the Railroad Station at Bloody Run, and convenient to Schools and Churches. Titles indisputable.

Also, there will be sold at the same time and place, HAY by the ton and CORN and OATS by the bushel.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock a. m. of said day, when terms will be made known by

LEWIS HOUSEARE.
Oct 18 Administrator.

TEACHER'S EXAMINATIONS.

The annual examinations of Teachers will be held as follows: For East Providence, (Householder's S. H.) Saturday, Oct. 12. Union, (Moses') Saturday, Oct. 19. St. Clair, (Eight Square,) Saturday, Oct. 26. Bedford Borough and Township, (Bedford,) Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 28 and 29. Londonderry, (Hog Back,) Wednesday, Oct. 30. Harrison (Buffalo Mills), Thursday, Oct 31. Juniata, (Buenna Vista,) Friday, Nov. 1. Schellsburg and Napier, (Schellsburg) Saturday, Nov. 2. Cumberland Valley, (Centreville) Monday, Nov. 4. Snake Spring (Hartley's) Tuesday, Nov. 5. Monroe (Clearville) Wednesday, Nov. 6. Bloody Run Borough and West Providence tp., (Bloody Run) Thursday, Nov. 7. Hopewell, (Dasher's) Broad Top and Coaldale Bor. (Hopewell) Friday, Nov. 8. Saxton Borough and Liberty (Stonerstown,) Saturday, Nov. 9. Woodberry Middle, (Woodberry) Monday, Nov. 11. Woodberry South, (New Enterprise,) Tuesday, Nov. 12. Colerain, (Brick Church,) Thursday, Nov. 14. Southampton, (Adam's S. H.) Friday, Nov. 15. *Special Ex.* Bedford, Monday, Nov. 18, and Saturday Nov. 23. No private examinations will be granted. Examinations begin at 9 A. M., when all wish to be examined must be present. None need apply except those who are prepared to stand an examination in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Geography, Grammar, Mental and Written Arithmetic, Theory of Teaching, and U. S. History.

H. W. FISHER, Co. Supt.
Bedford, Sept. 30.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Two lots in the City of Omaha Nebraska.

Two tracts of 160 acres each within three miles of a depot on the Pacific Rail Road back of Omaha.

First tract of bottom lands timbered and prarie two miles from Omaha City.

One third of 7,000 acres in Fulton County Pa., including valuable Ore, mineral and timber lands near Fort Littleton.

Over 4,000 acres of valuable ore, coal and timber lands in West Virginia.

ALSO, A lot of ground (about one acre) at Willow Tree, in Snake Spring Township, on Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike, three miles East of Bedford, with frame dwelling house, cooper shop, stable, &c. thereon erected.

ALSO, Twenty-five one acre lots, adjoining the Borough of Bedford, with lime stone rock for kiln or quarry on the upper end of each.

Also, 320 acres of land in Woodbury co., Iowa.

O. E. SHANNON,
June 21,-tf Bedford, Penna.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE.

BY PROF. CALVIN E. STOW, D. D.

A work of real value, and an almost indispensable companion of the Bible, showing what the Bible is not, what it is, and how to use it; answering all the objections to its authenticity urged by modern infidels, and tracing the authority of each book up to its inspired authors, giving a vast amount of information heretofore locked up in very rare and costly volumes, making one of the most popular books ever published.

1000 AGENTS WANTED.

Experienced agents, clergymen, ladies, school teachers and others should send at once for circulars giving further information. Address,

ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO.,
501 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sept. 27th 1867, 4mo.

SPLENDID HOTEL
AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers at Private Sale the splendid Hotel in Bloody Run, known as the "Morgret Hotel," situated in the western part of the town. This hotel possesses all the advantages of a good locality, and is, in every respect, a very desirable location. The house is built of brick and nearly new, and contains 13 rooms, and has attached a wash house and bake house; a good stable capable of holding 40 horses, large corn-crib, slaughter-house and other buildings. There is also attached two full lots of ground, fronting 97 feet on the Main street in the plan of the town. The object for selling is that the proprietor intends moving west, and any one desiring to purchase a property will do well to examine this one. TERMS: $4,000 cash, or $4,500 in three equal annual payments, without interest, secured by judgment bonds.

aug30:5m J. STONER.

THE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will re-open on MONDAY, SEPT. 2d, in the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian Church.

Principal, Mrs. C. V. R. BONNEY.

TERMS, per quarter of ten weeks, $6 to $10.

REFERENCES.—O. E. Shannon, T. R. Gettys, W. P. Schell, A. King, Jacob Reed, G. W. Rupp.

Bedford, Aug. 30:3m

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Sudgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 2, 1866

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD —On and after Thursday, Oct. 16, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Accom		Mail.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Accom	Mail.
P. M.		A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE4.40	LE	7.50	Huntingdon,	AR9.30	AR4.17
5.02		8.16	McConnellstown	9.08	3.37
5.14		8.22	Pleasant Grove,	8.58	3.49
5.31		8.38	Marklesburg,	8.38	3.30
5.50		8.53	Coffee Run,	8.23	3.15
6.00		9.01	Rough & Ready	8.13	3.08
6.10		9.12	Cove,	8.58	2.54
6.20		9.16	Fisher's Summit	7.53	2.50
	AR	9.33			LE2.35
AR6.38	LE	9.40	Saxton,	LE7.35	AR2.26
		10.00	Riddlesburg,		2.08
		10.08	Hopewell,		2.00
		10.24	Piper's Run,		1.44
		10.42	Tatesville,		1.19
		10.55	Bloody Run,		1.07
	AR	11.05	Mount Dallas.		LE 1.00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE6.40	LE	9.50	Saxton,	AR 7.30	AR2.30
6.55		10.05	Coalmont,	7.15	2.15
7.00		10.10	Crawford,	7.10	2.10
AR7.15	AR	10.20	Dudley,	LE 7.05	LE2.05
			Broad Top City.		

Oct 15:67. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

FARQUHAR

IS SELLING

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

GROCERIES,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AND EVERY

ARTICLE IN HIS LINE

A STONISHINGLY CHEAP.

REMEMBER REED'S BUILDING

OPPOSITE THE BEDFORD HOTEL.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

May17,'67.

LEWISTOWN FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE SHOP.

T. B. REESE & CO., Pro's.

Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Portable and Stationary Saw Mills. Iron and Brass Castings made and fitted up for Mills, Factories, Forges, Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, &c. We call the attention of Tanners to our oven for burning tan under Steam Boilers.

TERMS REASONABLE. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

May 17.-6m. T. B. REESE & CO.

BLOODY RUN STILL AHEAD!

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
FALL & WINTER GOODS
AT
BLAKE'S CHEAP CASH STORE.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK.

Hats,	Bonnets,
Ribbons,	Flowers,
Ornaments,	Millinery Goods,
Embroideries,	Handkerchiefs,
Trimmings,	Buttons,
Hosiery,	Gloves,

Notions,

Fancy Goods, Ladies' and Childrens' Shoes, Groceries and Dry Goods, a full assortment of Confectionaries, &c. &c. Also, just received, a large stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which is being sold at wholesale prices.

MILLINERY WORK DONE TO ORDER.

Thankful for former liberal patronage, we hope to be able to merit a continuance of the same. Please call and see our new stock, and remember our terms are CASH.

CHARLES BLAKE.

Bloody Run, Sept. 27:3m.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE IN DUTCH CORNER!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP!

The subscribers will sell all that fine farm in Bedford township, containing 180 acres, 95 of which are cleared and under excellent fence, and the balance, 95 acres, well timbered, adjoining lands of Charles Helsel, John Schnebly, and others. The buildings are a two and a half story LOG HOUSE and BANK BARN, with other out-buildings thereon erected. Water in every field, with an excellent Saw Mill seat. A splendid apple orchard also thereon. **Price $4000.**

TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in three annual payments with interest.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
June 21, 1867:tf Real Estate Agents.

NOTICE!
THE CASH SYSTEM IN FASHION!

The undersigned takes this method of requesting all persons indebted to him to call and settle their accounts. On and after OCTOBER 1, 1867, he will sell goods FOR CASH and APPROVED PRODUCE ONLY, having been convinced, by experience, that the CASH system is the best for his customers as well as himself.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
aug. 23:3m

NOTICE.

All in our debt will please bear in mind, we are now preparing to make our Fall purchases, and *must have* money. *In many cases longer indulgence cannot be given*, and we earnestly hope all who know they *have not paid us*, will read this notice, come forward and pay up at once. Our terms are six months credit, and upon all accounts we charge interest after due.

Aug. 8, 1867. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the last will &c., of Ann Catharine Dannaker, late of the Borough of Schellsburg, dec'd, having been issued by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, he gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make payment; claims against the estate properly authenticated, should be presented by claimants immediately. ABRAHAM B. BUNN.
oct4:6t Executor.

LUMBER.

60,000 feet OAK, WHITE and YELLOW PINE LUMBER on hand and for sale by

J. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
june14:3mos. Bloody Run, Pa.

HO! FOR THE FAIR!

SAVE YOUR MONEY

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

The undersigned having made a very important discovery in Photography, is now enabled to reduce the price of all kinds of pictures **25 per cent.** less than former prices, and is willing to give his customers the benefit of such discovery.

A First Class Picture can now be had for **25 cents**, made of the best material and put up in the most substantial manner.

Photograph Albums in great variety, and cheaper than can be had at any other place in the county.

A large assortment of *GILT FRAMES, ROSEWOOD FRAMES, FANCY CASES, CORD AND TASSALS FOR FRAMES*, suitable for any style of picture, at reduced prices.

A superior lot of Gilt and Rosewood Moulding for Frames, just received, very low.

Persons desiring a good likeness of themselves will please call and examine his specimens before going elsewhere. T. R. GETTYS.

Bedford, Sept. 27:3mos

TAKE YOUR CHOICE!

ONE DOLLAR commission will be allowed to any person sending the names of *two new subscribers* with the money for one year.

A Copy of the *Observer* for one year will be sent to any person sending us *four new subscribers* and *fourteen dollars*.

A $55 SEWING MACHINE, either Wheeler & Wilson or Grover & Baker, will be sent to any person sending us the names of *eighteen new subscribers* to the

NEW YORK OBSERVER,

with the money ($63) for one year in advance.

We have sent away as premiums more than

SEVEN HUNDRED

of these machines, and they give univertal satisfaction.

The new subscribers may be from one, or from various places.

☞ Send by check, draft, or Post-office order. ☜ *Sample copies and Circulars sent Free.* ☜

Terms, $3.50 a year, in advance.

SIDNEY E MORSE, Jr., & CO.,
oct11;3t 37 Park Row, New York.

[Chartered with Ample Powers.]

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE.

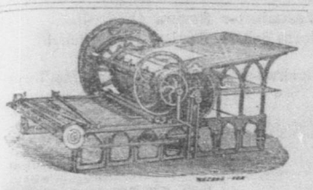
The second Collegiate year will commence ON MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1867.

This Institution has been Chartered by the Legislature of the State with full Collegiate powers, and the following courses of Study, in which it is proposed to graduate Students, have been adopted, viz:

An Elementary Course for Teachers	(*B. E.*).
A Scientific Course,	(*B. S.*).
A Ladies' Course,	(*M. A.*).
A Classical Course,	(*A. B.*).
A Biblical Course	(*B. B. S.*).

The School is intended to supply a great public want and instruction is given in all branches

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 1, 1867.

BEDFORD COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—Pursuant to a call issued by the County Superintendent, the teachers of the county met, Monday 21st Oct., 9 A. M., in the Union School House Hall, Bedford, to organize a Teachers' County Institute.

The meeting was called to order by the Co. Sup't. President, ex officio. He then read the supplement to the school law, relative to teachers county Institutes, passed last winter and made some appropriate remarks on the subject of Institutes. On motion, C. G. McCoy was chosen Secretary pro tem. An election of officers was then held, resulting as follows: Vice President, Jno. A. Songster, rec sect. Wm. C. Smith, cor. sect. Miss Mary Holderbaum, treasurer, Jno. O. Smith, business committee—S. J. Jordan, J. M. Reynolds, V. W. Schuck, Miss Maggie McCleary and Miss Mc Jennie Smith. Committee on members—Miss A. Leany, Ettie Irving, S. D. Middleton, T. W. White. The chair then appointed Messrs. Jno. A. Songster, S. J. Jordan and W. C. Smith, committee on constitution. After some miscellaneous business the committee on program reported the following order of business for the afternoon session.

Music.
Exercise in Orthography—by Co. Sup't.
Written Arithmetic.
Debate—resolved that district institutes are beneficial to schools and teachers.
Music.

On motion Prof. R. A. McClure and Class were respectfully requested to open and close the sessions of the Institute, with music. On motion the Institute agreed to open at 9 A. M., and 1-30 P. M., daily.

The Institute, on motion of J. M. Reynolds, resolved itself into a committee to solicit the attendance of the citizens of the town at the meetings of the Institute.

Adjourned to meet at 1-30 P. M.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Institute met at 1-30 P. M. H. W. Fisher, County Sup't. in the chair. Exercises opened with music, by R. A. McClure. The chair then stated that five hundred words would be given, in lessons of one hundred words each, to the members of the Institute, and that three prizes (valued at twenty dollars), awarded to the three members missing the fewest number of words.

Hon. J. P. Wickersham, and Prof. Amos Stevens, of Pittsburg, were then elected honorary members. The Institute proceeded with the regular order of business, exercise in orthography, by H. W. Fisher, co. sup't. Debate on question submitted by committee was participated in by Messrs. Jordan, Reynolds, W. C. Smith, David Stayer, A. Stayer, Geo. S. Carpenter, Henry Hillebrant, D. M. Sams, Miss McCleary, and others; vote taken on the merits of the question, all the members save one voting in the affirmitive.

The following program was submitted by the business committee.

Music—Prof. R. A. McClure.
Written Arithmetic—County Sup't.
Orthography—Co. Sup't.
Debate—Resolved, that teachers should be compelled by law, to attend the County Institute.
Music—Prof. R. A. McClure.
Adjourned, 4 P. M.

TUESDAY MORNING.

Institute met 9 A. M. President in the chair.

Music—by Prof. R. A. McClure.

Journal of previous meeting read and approved.

Roll was called, and all the members responded. The leading educational men of the county were elected honorary members of the Institute.

Class drill in written Arithmetic, by county Superintendent.

Class drill in Orthography, by the same.

Program, for afternoon session, submitted by committee.

Music, by Prof. R. A. McClure,
Orthography, county Superintendent.
Lecture on teaching Elementary Arithmetic, by J. M. Reynolds.
Adjourned, 12 M.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

Institute called to order 1-30, P. M. by county Superintendent. Journal, read and approved. Roll called and absentees marked.

Music, by R. A. McClure, and Class.

Lecture, by J. M. Reynolds, on Elementary Arithmetic. Class drill in Orthography, by county Superintendent. Compulsory attendance at county Institute was discussed by J. W. Dickerson, ex-county Superintendent, H. W. Fisher, J. A. Songster, and W. C. Smith.

Resolution sustained by the Institute.

PROGRAMME FOR WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Music, Prof. R. A. McClure.
Lecture on Penmanship, by Prof. A. Stevens.
Orthography, county Superintendent.
Debate on Supplement to the School Law passed last winter.
Adjourned, 4 P. M.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Institute met at 9 A. M., and was called to order. County Superintendent in the chair. After miscellaneous business, Prof. A. Stevens delivered an able lecture on the subject of penmanship showing clearly the great advantages to be derived from the study of a *good* system of penmanship.

Adjourned, 11-30 A. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION, WEDNESDAY.

Institute met at the usual hour. County Superintendent in the chair. After reading of journal, and roll-call, the county Superintendent continued the exercise in Orthography. The Institute was then divided into two classes, one of which was formed into a class in Penmanship, conducted by Prof. A. Stevens; the other, into a class in Mental Arithmetic, conducted by J. M. Reynolds. After the class drills, the county Superintendent introduced the Hon. J. P. Wickersham, who delivered an able lecture on the Science of Teaching. On motion of W. C. Smith a vote of thanks was tendered the lecturer for his address.

The Glee Club then favored the Institute with several choice pieces of music.

PROGRAM FOR THURSDAY MORNING.

Music, R. A. McClure.
Lecture, by Hon. J. P. Wickersham.
Orthography, county Superintendent.
Penmanship—Class drill, Prof. A. Stevens.
Adjourned 4 P. M.

WEDNESDAY EVENING SESSION, COURT ROOM.

The Institute met in the Court House at 7 P. M. The county Superintendent introduced the Hon. J. P. Wickersham who delivered an address on the objects of the common school system of Pennsylvania. The State Superintendent spoke in more than his usual earnest manner, and won the admiration of all his hearers. The subject was discussed in all its bearings, and the teachers were more than ever convinced of their high calling.

THURSDAY MORNING.

Institute met, and proceeded with the usual order of business.

The Hon. J. P. Wickersham addressed the Institute on the late supplement to the common School Law. On motion the speaker was again tendered the thanks of the Institute.

The State Sup't. then answered sundry questions, touching the School Law, proposed by the members of the Institute. Class drill in Penmanship, by Prof. A. Stevens, and class drill in Mental Arithmetic, by J. M. Reynolds.

The late Supplement to the School Law was taken up, and discussed by the county Sup't., and W. C. Smith.

PROGRAME FOR AFTERNOON.

Music drill by Prof. R. A. McClure, Lecture on Object Lessons, J. M. Reynolds.

Class drill on Penmanship prof. Amos Stevens.

Music by Class.

Adjourned 12 M.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Class drill on the Elements of music by Prof. R. A. McClure. J. M. Reynolds read an able paper on the subject of object lessons. Class drill on Penmanship by Prof. Stevens, debate on the subject of corporal punishment, by Co. Supt. H. W. Fisher, J. G. Krichbaum, W. C. Smith, S. J. Jordan.

Adjourned 4 P. M.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Institute met at 9 A. M. vice President in the chair, minutes read and adopted. On motion of S. J. Jordan the Institute tendered its sincere thanks to the Co. Supt H. W. Fisher for the zeal and energy manifested by him in the discharge of his duties relative to the County Institute, Res. unanimously adopted. On motion by R. A. McClure it was resolved that it is the duty of all teachers, who have the ability, to teach vocal music in their schools.

The Institute elected the following Committee on Teachers Certificates, J. M. Reynolds, J. G. Krichbaum J. A. Songster S. J. Jordan and Miss M. McCleary, Class drill in Orthography by Co. Supt.

Lecture on Penmanship J. M. Reynolds.

Adjourned 12 M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Institute met at 1—30 P. M.

After the usual miscellaneous business, Prof. A. Stevens continued his class drill in Penmanship after which the Co. Supt, announced the resut of the lessons in Orthography, Miss Jennie Baylor received the first prize, Miss Nellie Hartley the second, and Geo. W. Fletcher the third.

The subject of History was then discussed and the Co. Supt. urged the teachers to introduce the study in all the schools where classes can be formed in it.

Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

Resolved, That it is the duty of all teachers, who wish to teach in Bedford Co. to attend some Normal School.

Resolved. That it is the duty of every teacher in the county to use his influence in favor of Township Institutes.

Resolved. That we urge the adoption of *Payson, Dunton and Scribners National System of Penmanship* in all the schools of the County.

Resolved. That the teachers who absented themselves from this Institute without just cause merit and receive our censure.

Resolved. That we tender our thanks to Prof. Amos Stevens for his able and interesting instructions on the subject of Penmanship.

Resolved. That we tender our thanks to the school Board of Bedford for the use of the Union School Hall.

Resolved. That we tender our thanks to the Commissioners of the County, for the use of the Court Room for our Evening meetings.

On motion the Institute adjourned to meet at the call of the County Superintendent.

H. W. FISHER Co. Supt.
W. C. SMITH, Sec. President.

OUR BOROUGH SCHOOLS.—The time is again approaching, when it will become necessary to employ a principal and assistants to take charge of our public schools for the next six months. We hope to see our school board take a firm and decided stand against the employment of any but good and competent persons, either as principal or assistants. Let it be remembered that these positions in our public schools do not now, nor were they ever intended to, partake of an eleemosynary character. None but those who are both physically and mentally fitted should ever be employed to fill these important and responsible positions. Fitness should always be the only and inexorable criterion by which to judge all applicants, and unless the school directors exercise greater vigilance in this respect than they have frequently done, they will be held to a strict responsibility by an indignant tax-paying public.

MR. G. H. SHARP, the natural ventriloquist, will give one of his interesting ventriloquial, entertainments in the Court House on Friday evening next. The lovers of wit and humor are respectfully invited to be present.

CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.—The Morrison House at Huntingdon, Pa., formerly kept by Joseph Morrison, will hereafter be conducted by Messrs. Tate & Hildebrand. The house is one of the best kept in this section of the country. The gentlemanly proprietors spare no efforts to make their guests comfortable. Persons travelling by railroad from Bedford will find it the most convenient and comfortable Hotel in Huntingdon.

THE HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD.—Taking advantage of a recent trip over this road to examine it with some care, we are gratified to be able to report the road in good condition. The bridges are in better repair than they have been for a long time and their very appearance gives assurance of perfect safety. Under the able superintendance of Mr. J. McKillips, the trains run with the utmost regularity and less detention than we have ever known, making good time and sure connections with the Central Railroad at Huntingdon. The trip from Mt. Dallas to Philadelphia is now made in precisely twelve hours.

MONEY WANTED! MONEY WANTED BADLY!—The persons who are indebted to us for subscriptions to the INQUIRER, advertising and job work will take notice that we *must have money*. We have thousands of dollars of outstanding accounts on our books, which would, if prompt payment were made, enable us to settle all our liabilities and to make the improvements which we desire We appeal to you to settle up, it is the only way in which we can meet our obligations and keep on good terms with those who patronize us. Short settlements and prompt payments make good friends. Do not let us appeal to you in vain. We desire to make some improvements, nameless at present, for which you will give us credit, and we must have money to further our plans. Walk up and settle!

THE LITTLE CORPORAL for November contains its usual beautiful variety of original, pure and sparkling matter. All new subscribers for 1868 sent before the close of November, will receive the November and December numbers of 1867 *free*. Great inducements are offered to those who raise clubs. Terms, one dollar a year. Sample copies sent post paid to all who apply before the close of the year, whether the usual ten cents are enclosed or not. The Little Corporal will make all the children better and happier. Address ALFRED L. SEWELL, Publisher, Chicago, Ill.

THE late elections have been more or less mortifying to both parties, and have turned things slightly topsey-turvey. Nevertheless, the great Boot, Shoe, Notion, Queens-ware, Glass-ware, &c., &c., house of Irvine Statler, No. 4, Anderson's Row, has gone forward selling and receiving in a manner that has astonished the "slow," and won the admiration of the "fast." Call and see them. They know how to buy and sell goods. Try them.

THE BEDFORD LYCEUM meets on Tuesday evening of each week, instead of Saturday evening, as hereto fore. All are invited.

FIRE.—About the time we were going to press on last Wednesday, the cry of fire was raised and smoke was seen issuing from the roof of the residence of the widow Anderson. In a very brief space of time a large and excited crowd of citizens assembled, and went earnestly to work to extinguish it. The fire, it is supposed, originated from a spark, thrown from the chimney on the roof. The roof was ceiled and the devouring element made very slow progress. It was the slowest fire we ever witnessed of the same magnitude. The rusty and badly manned engines were brought out, and after great labor and exertion were brought to bear upon the flames. The large engine worked well for some time, when the hose sprang a leak, and caused considerable delay, but the exceeding slowness of the fire, gave ample time for repairs, and the building was saved with the exception of the roof. For two or three days afterward a fire company was very earnestly talked of but it has dwindled into smoke, and vanished into very thin gas. The citizens, who kept cool and acted rationally, especially the ladies, deserve credit for their efforts to extinguish the flames, and to save the threatened property. We have not ascertained the loss, but suppose it was heavier upon the roughly handled furniture than it was upon the building. There was no insurance.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING DAY.—The President has appointed Thursday, November 28th, as a day of "national thanksgiving and praise to the Almighty Ruler of nations, with whom are dominion and power, and who maketh peace in the high places."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for November contains Part Eleven of "The Guardian Angel," by Dr. O. W. Holmes. Opinions of the late President Nott of Union College, respecting Books, Studies and Orators, by Prof. Sanborn, of Darmouth College, Cretan Daos, the first of a series of articles by W. J. Stillman, U. S. Consul at Crete, describing the Island, and the character and incidents of the struggle between the Cretans and Turks, Chanson without Music, by O. W. Holmes, The Rose Rollins, concluded, by Alice Carey, In the Gray Goth, a story by Miss. E. Stuart Phelps, Busy Brains, a chapter of Literary Anecdotes, by Austin Abbott, Part Second, and last, of "The Autobiography of a Quack." A short essay on the authorship of the noted poem entitled "The Lie," by Charles Sprague, The Bowery at Night, by Charles Dawson Shanly, Stephen C. Foster and Negro Minstrelsy, by Robert P. Nevin, The Feast of Harvest, A poem, by E. C. Stedman, A Great Public Character, A sketch of the life, character and services of Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts, by James Russell Lowell, The Conspiracy at Washington, Reviews and Literary Notices, Ticknor and Fields, Publishers Boston.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—George Mardorff.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael Wertz, Michael S. Ritchey and David Howsare. *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—Samuel Beckley, D. R. Anderson and Michael Diehl. *Steward*—Samuel Deibaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr. *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Resmer.
Auditors—David Evans, James Mattingly and John D. Lucas.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—O. E. Shannon.
Assistant Burgess—Philip Huzzard.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—Samuel Waters.
School Directors—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Linge felter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. A. V. Schenck.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS

Bedford Lodge, No. 326, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.

Penn Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.

Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.

Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price. 2t

☞A new Grover & Baker $55 Sewing Machine for sale—one half cash and the balance in a reasonable time. Apply to Box 61, Bedford. tf.

ANY person desiring a Scholarship of the Quaker City College, Philadelphia, one of the best Business Colleges in the United States, can be supplied, on reasonable terms, by applying to us.-tf.

ANY person desiring a life Scholarship in any one of Bryant, Strattan & Co.'s chain of National Commercial Colleges, can be supplied by applying to this office. These are the finest Commercial Colleges in America. Price $40, from which we will deduct 25 per cent. tf

RATIONS COMMUTED!—*Heirs of deceased prisoners entitled to Commutation of Rations*—The heirs of prisoners who died in any of the Southern prisons are entitled to recover the Commutation for Rations provided by Act of Congress approved March 2, 1867. Widows, children and parents who are entitled to Ration money can procure it by applying to Durborrow & Lutz.-tf.

Dr Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

This great medicine cured by Dr. J. H. Schenck the proprietor, of Pulmonary Consumption, when speedy death appeared to be inevitable. His physicians pronounced his case incurable, when he commenced the use of this simple but powerful remedy. His health was restored in a very short time, and no return of the disease has been apprehended, for all the symptoms quickly disappeared and his present weight is more than two hundred pounds.

Since his recovery he has devoted his attention exclusively to the cure of Consumption, and the diseases which are usually complicated with it, and the cures effected by his medicines have been very numerous and truly wonderful. Dr. Schenck makes professional visits to several of the larger cities weekly, where he has large concourse of patients, and it is truly astonishing to see poor consumptives that have to be lifted out of their carriages, and in a few months healthy, robust persons. Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are generally all required in curing Consumption. Full directions accompany each, so that any one can take them without seeing Dr. Schenck, but when it is convenient it is best to see him. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer his fee is three dollars.

The Truth about Dyspepsia.

Whoever says that dyspepsia is incurable, tells a—that is to say, makes an egregious mistake. More than ten thousand aggravated cases have been cured by HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, while the number that have been prevented from coming to a head, by the same means, is incalculable. In this season of the year, when the appetite is sometimes too vigorous for the comfort and safety of the stomach, indigestion is most prevalent and most distressing. Is the appetite to be balked to accommodate the digestive organs? Not so; for then the frame would lack its due proportion of nutriment. The thing to be done is to STRENGTHEN THE STOMACH, tone the liver, and put the bowels in perfect order. Nothing will do this so effectually, so rapidly, so quietly, so pleasantly, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. This potent preparation trims and balances the system, and clothes it as it were, with defensive armor. Chronic dyspepsia, liver complaint, and fever and ague are never known to attack those who are wise enough to invoke the aid of this great preventive. octt

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic.

This medicine, invented by Dr. J. H. Schenck of Philadelphia, is intended to dissolve the food and make it into chyme, the first process of digestion. By cleansing the stomach with Schenck's Mandrake Pills, the Tonic soon restores the appetite, and food that could not be eaten before using it will be easily digested.

Consumption cannot be cured by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup unless the stomach and liver is made healthy and the appetite restored, hence the Tonic and Pills are required in nearly every case of consumption. A half dozen bottles of the SEAWEED TONIC and three or four boxes of the MANDRAKE PILLS will cure any ordinary case of dyspepsia.

Dr. Schenck makes professional visits in New York, Boston, and at his principal office in Philadelphia every week. See daily papers of each place, or his pamphlet on consumption for his days for visitation.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is in perfect health, are on Government stamp.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers' price $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., N. Y.; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Parke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Colins Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

6:31dwcamly.

MARRIED.

On the 22d Oct., 1867, by the Rev. P. Sheeder, Mr. LEYMAN P. STOOKEY, of Belleville, Ill., and Miss A. MOLLIE B. BRUMBAUGH, of Bedford co., Pa.

At the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, the 23d ult., by Rev. B. G. W. Reid, BENJAMIN M. BLYMYER, and Miss ANNA E. SHIRES, all of Bedford.

Again the printers were not forgotten. The good things which were "piled in" upon this office made our devil wish for a constant stream of weddings. May the happy couple live to enjoy a ripe old age, without a jar in their matrimonial bliss.

DIED.

On the 18th of October, at Claysburg, G. B. McCLELLAN, son of Elias and Rachel Dell, aged 3 years, 9 months, and 28 days.

PUBLIC SALE,

On Saturday, November 23d, 1867, JOHN ALSIP, Auctioneer.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county the undersigned Administrator of the estate of William Bonnell, late of Londonderry township in said county, dec'd, will offer for sale by public outcery, upon the premises, on Saturday, November 23d, 1867, all the following described valuable Real Estate or Farm situated in the township aforesaid, bounded by lands of Solomon Sturtz, on the north-east, by Abraham Kerns' heirs, on the north-west, by Philip Rush, on the south-west, by Abraham Kerns' heirs, on the south-east. Containing 238 acres and 46 perches, and allowance, and having thereon erected a one and a have storied log dwelling house, log barn with thrashing-floor, and sheds attached, and other out-buildings. There is also a good BLACKSMITH SHOP on the premises.

About 50 acres are cleared and under fence, and the balance of the tract is well covered with excellent oak, pine, and *bark timber*. This property is favorably located in a pleasant neighborhood, about 11 miles from the Extensive Steam Tannery of Messrs. Bobitz & Black, at the foot of Dry Ridge, is also well supplied with never failing springs of water.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when terms will be made known by,

JACOB TROUTMAN, Jr.,
Nov.1, Administrator.

HARDWARE.

A NEW HAND AT THE BELLOWS

AT THE OLD STAND OF BLYMYER & SON.

The undersigned having purchased, the entire stock of G. BLYMYER & SON, and having added thereto by

FRESH PURCHASES

in the East. Respectfully announces to the public that he is now prepared to sell at lowest

CASH PRICES,

or approved COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Everything in the Hardware line, such as

CARPENTERS', JOINERS', CABINET, AND SHOEMAKER TOOLS, AND FINDINGS, CROSS CUT AND SAW MILL SAWS, GRIND STONES, AND FIXTURES, SADDLERY of all kinds, NAILS, by the kegg or pound, WAGON, FIRE, STRAP IRON, NAIL ROD, DOUBLE AND SINGLE SHEAR, BLISTER AND CAST STEEL, HORSE SHOES, by the kegg or small quantities, DOUBLE AND SINGLE BITTED AXES,

CUTLERY of every description,

KNIVES AND FORKS, very cheap, the very best POCKET KNIVES, PORTMONIES AND POCKET BOOKS, SILVER TEA AND TABLE SPOONS in setts. BRITANIA WARE in setts, trays, &c.

PAINTS, OILS, AND VARNISHES,

Window Glass, all sizes, Lamps and Lamp Chimneys, Wooden and Willow Ware, Wash Boards, Churns, Manilla Rope, Halter's, Bed-cords and Twine, Brushes of every description, Shoe Blacking, Shovels and Forks, Grain Shovels, Chains of all kinds, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Sole and Kip Leather, &c. Also,

VERY BEST FRENCH CALF SKINS,

Buffalo Robes, and a general variety of goods, kept in a first class Hardware store.

Our object shall be to be governed by the golden rule, "to do unto others as you wish to be done by," we intend to sell at fair rates, and by fair dealing hope to merit a continuence of the patronage bestowed upon BLYMYER & SON.

THOMAS M. LYNCH.
Nov.1:3mo.

GREAT BARGAINS.

The undersigned have just opened a very large supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS!

Our stock is complete and is not surpassed in

Extent, Quality and Cheapness!

The old system of "trusting forever" having exploded; we are determined to sell goods upon the shortest profit for

CASH OR PRODUCE.

To prompt paying customers we will extend a credit of *four months, but we wish it understood after periods named*—bills will be due, and interest will be charged thereon. Buyers for Cash, may depend upon getting bargains.

Oct.28:3m. A. B. CRAMER.

WANTED.—Forty heavy locust posts, and thirty bushels of corn. Apply to
Nov.1:2t. J. R. DURBORROW.

PUBLIC SALE of valuable Real Estate. By virtue of an order of Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned Administratix of the estate of Franklin South, late of Snake Spring township, dec'd., will offer at public sale on the premises, on Friday, November 15th, 1867, the following valuable real estate, viz: a Farm or tract of land known as the Home or Mansion Place, situated in Snake Spring township, containing 54 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Jacob S. Ritchey, John Snyder and others, about 45 acres of which are cleared and under fence, with a two storied log house, log barn, and other out-buildings, thereon erected. TERMS: One-third cash on confirmation of sale, one-third 1st of April, 1868, remainder 1st of April 1869, all with interest from date.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Nov.1. MARY ANN SOUTH, Admrx.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE "MENGEL HOUSE."—The undersigned will sell at public sale, on WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27th, 1867, that well known three story brick and stone HOTEL PROPERTY, known as the "Mengel House," eligibly situated on Juliana Street, in BEDFORD, Pa., being on the street leading to the celebrated Bedford Springs. This property has been long and favorably known as a summer residence by many visitors to the Bedford Springs, being always filled with first-class boarders. Besides the Hotel building, there is a fine livery stables and other necessary improvements. Lot 60 feet by 240. The subscriber, residing in Bedford, will receive offers and show the premises up to-day of sale. Possession will be given on the first day of April, or sooner, if desired. If desirous so to do, the purchaser can buy out the present tenant, who is doing a pleasant and profitable business.

TERMS—One half in hand; balance in two equal annual payments without interest. Sale at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day. JNO. P. REED,
Ex'r of the last Will, &c., of Isaac Mengel, dec'd.
Nov.1:4w.

A REPOSITORY OF FASHION, PLEASURE, AND INSTRUCTION.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

The Publishers will commence, on November 1st, the issue of HARPER'S BAZAR, a Weekly Illustrated Family Journal, devoted to Fashion and Home Literature. Their aim is twofold: to supply the existing need of a Weekly Fashion Newspaper, and to combine therewith a first class literary journal, which will be indispensable to every household.

Arrangements have been made, at an immense cost, with the most celebrated of the Fashion Papers of Europe, especially with the famous *Bazar* of Berlin, which supplies the fashions of the leading journals of Paris, to furnish the same to them in advance, so that henceforth the fashions will appear in HARPER'S BAZAR simultaneously with their publication in Paris and Berlin—an advantage enjoyed by no other journal in the country.

The patrons of HARPER'S BAZAR will receive every fortnight large pattern-plates, containing from forty to fifty full-sized patterns of ladies', misses', and children's bonnets, cloaks, dresses, under-clothing, and other articles, accompanied with the descriptions, and occasionally an elegant Colored Fashion Plate of the size of HARPER'S WEEKLY.

HARPER'S BAZAR will contain 16 folio pages of the size of HARPER'S WEEKLY, printed on superfine calendered paper, and will be published weekly.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, 1868. The publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodical directly from the Office of Publication. Postmasters and others desirous of getting up Clubs will be supplied with a Show-Bill on application.

The postage on HARPER'S BAZAR is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

TERMS:—HARPER'S BAZAR, one year $4.00.

An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR will be supplied for every Club of FIVE SUBSCRIBERS at $4.00 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20.00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

*** Subscriptions sent from British North American Provinces must be accompanied with 20 cents *additional* to pre-pay United States postage.

Address, HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nov.1. Franklin Square, New York.

ANOTHER VETO ON HIGH PRICES.

You can save money by buying your goods at

MANN'S CORNER,

OF

MILLER & BOWSER,

BEDFORD, PA.

They are now opening a choice variety of new and desirable

FALL & WINTER GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
FANCY NOTIONS,
COTTON YARNS,
HATS,
CAPS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
GROCERIES,
QUEENS WARE,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
BROOMS,
BASKETS, WOODEN WARE, &c.

Look at some of their prices:

CALICOES, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16.
GINGHAM, 12½, 15, 18, 20.
MUSLIN, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20.

CASSIMERES CLOTHS, SATINETT and LADIES SACKING at very low prices, Ladies, Gent's and Misses Shoes, Sandals and Overshoes in great variety. Men's, boys and youths boots; best Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Syrup at market prices; low Feed, Flour for sale here at all times.

We invite all to call and see the goods, and compare prices, before buying your goods. OUR motto is, short profits.

TERMS—Cash, notes or products. Oct.25:3mo.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and the seal of the Hon. ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and WM. G. ECHOLTZ and GEORGE W. GUMP, Esqs., Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, you and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons, with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the

THIRD MONDAY OF NOV. (*being the* 18th *day*,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices pertain.

Given under my hand at Bedford, on the 9th of August in the year of our Lord, 1867.
aug9 ROBERT STECKMAN, Shff.

OYES! OYES! OYES!—The undersigned having taken out auctioneer license holds himself in readiness to cry Sales and auctions on the shortest notice. Give him a call. Address him at Ray's Hill, Bedford county, Pa.
WILLIAM GRACEY.
Oct18:.6m

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—All persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on Tuesday the 19 day of November next, at the Court House in Bedford, for confirmation:

The account of John Harcleroad, administrator of the estate of Christian Harcleroad, late of Bedford tp, dec'd.

The account of John Dicken, Exr of the last Will &c., of Moses Dicken, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd.

The account of Daniel Fletcher, Exr. of the last will &c. of John Morton, late of Monroe township, dec'd.

The final account of David M. Replogle, Admr of the estate of George Sharp, late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The account of Hiram Davis, Admr of the estate of David Roudabush, late of Napier township, dec'd.

The account of Albert Wright and Edwin V. Wright, Admrs of the estate of Thos. G. Wright, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.

The account of Michael Wertz, Esq., Testamentary Guardian of Joseph Claycomb.

The account of George B. Holsinger, Guardian of Louisa Funk.

The account of James M. Barndollar, Exr of the last will &c. of Sarah Fare, late of Bloody Run Borough, dec'd.

The account of David C. Long, Admr of the estate of Richard W Jones, late of South Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The account of Amon Wilson, guardian of Maggie, Charles and Jonathan C. Dicken, minor children of Jonathan C. Dicken, late of Cumberland Valley township, dec'd.

O. E. SHANNON, Register.
Oct. 14, 1867.

BRIDGE ROOFING. The Commissioners of Bedford county will let, on the premises, to the lowest and best bidder, on Tuesday, November 5th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the roofing of the bridge across Dunning's creek, near the house of Joseph Griffith, in St. Clair township.

By order of the board,
Oct.25:2t. JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk.

JACOB STOECKENI versus MALINDA STOECKENI. In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county. No. 167, Sept. Term, 1867. Sept. 2, 1867, on motion, alias Subpœna awarded and Jno. Lutz appointed Commissioner to take testimony, &c., and make return to said Court at next Term.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Commissioner, appointed as above stated, will attend to the duties of his said appointment, at his office in Bedford, on Monday, the 4th day of Nov. A. D. 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M. when and where all parties interested may attend if they think proper.
Oct 11:3t. JOHN LUTZ, Com'r.

WANTED—A first class Teacher to take charge of the public schools at Saxton, by October 1st, 1867. E. A. FOCKLER, Sec.
C. W. MOON, Prest. sep20:3t.

PURE GRAPE WINE FOR SACRAMENTAL purposes. Pure blackberry wine, nine years old, sold when prescribed by a regular physician. No. 1 diamond coal oil, clear as crystal. Heavy flint glass lamp chimneys, at
HECKERMAN & SON'S Drug Store.
Oct.25:3t.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that there will be exposed at public sale, on Tuesday, November 19th, 1867, at the north end of Richard street, in the borough of Bedford, the *bridge* on which the Bedford and Holidaysburg road, crosses the Juniata.

JAMES CLARK.
Oct.25:3t JOSIAH PENROSE.

GRAND JURORS drawn for November Term, to 3d Monday, 18th day, A. D. 1867.

Bedford Township: David Points, *Foreman;*
Bedford Borough: Joseph Alsip.
Broad Top: James Ross.
Hopewell: George Clapper, W. H. Dasher, Jno. Hinish.
Harrison: John H. Wertz, James Scott, Samuel B. Hoffman.
Juniata: Stephen McCreary, John Armell.
Liberty: John McClain, Henry Kelley, John Berkstresser.
Providence East: Francis W Pee.
Providence W.: Joseph Whetstone,
St. Clair: Henry Kauffman, Joseph Furgeson, Josiah Penrose, Samuel Fickes, Jr.
Union: W J Palmer, Samuel T Barkley, Wm James.
Southampton: George Miller.

PETIT JURORS drawn for same Term:

Bedford Borough: Samuel Shuck, John A. Mowry,
Bedford Township: Daniel Walter, Michael Dibert, John Fetter.
Broad Top: William Foster,
Cumberland Valley: Peter Deremer, William Smith, Henry J Bruner, John J Wertz,
Colerain: David Whetstone,
Hopewell. Samuel Davis,
Juniata: William Frazier, of George,
Londonderry: Samuel Carpenter, Henry Miller,
Monroe: David Miller, Edmond Ash.
Napier: John Williams, George W. Blackburn, Cornelius Whetstone,
Providence West.: Daniel Smouse, John L. Mortimore, John C. Calhoun,
St. Clair: William Yont, Hiram Blackburn,
Southampton: James Northcraft, Lewis Browning,
Union: George Beegle, Joseph Croyle, George Sowers, Michael Moses, Emanuel Benton, Jacob Shafer,
Woodberry Middle: William Simpson, James Miller, David F Keagy,
Woodberry South: D. B. Armstrong, D F Buck.

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 16th day of Sept., A. D. 1867.

ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Attest: Jury Commissioners.
JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk. oct25

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of vend. expos. and fieri facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 16th day of NOV. next, A. D. 1867, the following real estate, situated in Union township, Bedford county, viz:

All defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining Valentine Fickes

Farm, Garden & Household.

WILL IT PAY?

But will it pay to use more capital in farming? If we could calculate on getting present prices, there can be no doubt that it would pay well. And, at all events, you cannot have good farming without the use of a large working capital, or of liberal credit, and it is quite certain that, if good farming will not pay, poor farming will not. And as agriculture is the main business of the nation, farming will pay in the long run, if anything pays.

This question, so often asked, and so seldom answered, "Does farming pay?" is a very absurd one. Of course farming pays. Farmers *do* get a living, and it is rare that one of them fails. I have three neighbors. One came from the eastern part of the State, when the country was new. He took up 160 acres of land, cleared it, fenced it, lived probably, at first in a log house, worked hard, but enjoyed himself. He is a capital farmer, up early in the morning, attends to his stock, always has his crops sown in good season, treats his land liberally, and gets ample returns. He commenced with little, has brought up a large family, given them a first-class education, and he is probably to-day worth $25,000 to $30,000. True, it has taken him 40 years to accumulate this amount of property and nearly all of it has been derived from the advance of real estate. Still he has had a good living, has enjoyed life, is an intelligent, public-spirited, energetic, and generous-minded gentleman, and enjoys the respects of all his neighbors. I am sure such farming pays. I have another neighbor who has a farm of equally good land. He is a well educated man, and seems to work hard, but he is always behind with his work. He occasionally gets a good crop, but the general yield is hardly sufficient to pay even for the little labor bestowed in preparing the land. He is in debt, and seems to depend more on chopping and selling wood to meet his payments than on raising crops. His fences are out of repair, and the land is full of weeds. Still he gets a living for himself and a large family, and, I suppose, even in this case, we must conclude that "farming pays." I have another neighbor, whose land is low, but would be very productive if attention was paid to surface drainage. The same creek runs through the south end of my farm. It is chocked up with old logs, branches, and fallen trees. The water sets back in the spring, and floods his land. But he makes no effort to clean out the creek. I offered to do it for him, if he would give me the wood, but no, he intended to do it himself. I presume he has been intending to do it for years. A good portion of his land does not produce enough to pay the taxes, and the dryer portions are not half worked, and yield the most meagre returns. I passed his house this morning. He was cutting some coarse hay on the low land. His oats were harvested, but nearly half of them were still lying on the ground among the clods, and his wife was thrashing the other half in the barn with a flail. Now this is rather poor farming, but as the family gets a living, I suppose it "pays."

But *how much* does it pay? Does he make as much as he would if his son and himself worked as hard for some other farmers as they do for themselves, to say nothing of the wife? I do not believe they make half as much, and certainly their land is not improving, though they probably persuade themselves that, owing to the improvements of others, it is increasing in value.

Now, I have no doubt that an intelligent, enterprising man, with the necessary capital, could take this farm, and increase its productiveness fourfold. But such a man cannot live in the style of its present occupant, and his wife would not want to thrash in the barn. And so the real question is whether farming will afford sufficient profits to enable an educated man to live in a style suited to his necessities. *I think it will*, but there are those who contend that it will not.

Can an educated man get a suitable living by making boots? Can he make much more than the illiterate man who sits on the adjoining bench? Can an educated farmer dig more potatoes in a day than a good stalwart Irishman? Can he chop more wood than a French Canadian, or plow better than a Scotchman? Can General Grant fight in the ranks any better than Patrick O'Flannagan?

The educated shoemaker, as soon as he had learned the trade, would have others helping him, and by and by, if made of the right kind of stuff, he would be the proprietor of a large boot and shoe factory, and call to his aid all the contrivances for saving labor that modern science and invention can afford.

"This is all very well. I see the point. But you cannot make money by farming, unless you work yourself." Very true. I never supposed you could. Neither can the educated shoemaker. He probably works harder than any man in the establishment, although he does not wax his own strings, or hammer out the lapis. He knows how to do all these things. And so must a farmer be acquainted with all the details of his business, and must give them his undivided attention. But must he necessarily do his own plowing, dig his own ditches, and husk his own corn? Work he must, and so must a manufacturer and a professional man. But what work shall he do? If he has men husking corn by the bushel, he should see that they husk clean, and tie up the stalks well, and make the bundles into stooks that will shed rain, and not blow down in the first wind. He must see that he is not cheated in measuring the corn, and that it is properly sorted. He can make more by attending to such things than by husking himself. And so it is in nearly all the operations of the farm. Especially must he see to his stock. He will find ten men that can dig potatoes, husk corn, hoe, plow, cultivate, and even build a stack, and dig underdrains, to one that can be entrusted to feed pigs or take care of the cows. To neglect to feed properly—to starve this week and surfeit the next, will cost you half the feed.

But I am wearying you. I am satisfied, however, that this subject must receive the attention of farmers. Those who intend to make agriculture their business should study it thoroughly, and make themselves masters of every detail. They must know how to do all kinds of farm work, and should study especially how to direct others. It is frequently easier to do the work one's self than to show another how to do it, but it is better, in the end, to bear with a bungler, than to let him stand idle while you do the work. John Johnson is employing contrabands on his farm, and likes them well, though he says, "they cannot set themselves to work." That is precisely my idea. A man with a large farm must know how to set others to work, and see that they do it properly, and he will find that this will give him enough to do without going into the field to plow himself. Nearly all the labor we can now command is unskilled, and this state of things will continue. There are now thousands of Chinese at work on the Pacific Rail-road, and when we think that one-third the population of the globe is in the Chinese Empire, it will not be surprising if the high wages paid in this country, should induce hundreds of thousands to emigrate to San Francisco, and from there over the Pacific Rail-road to the mines of Colorado and the prairies of the Great West. They will not be able to "get themselves to work," and the young farmers of the country should educate themselves for the task. There is not one farmer's son in a hundred that could do it at present. They have not been trained to direct others, and it is time this part of a farmer's education received attention.—*American Agriculturist.*

Humorous.

A new way to pay old debts—Settle them.

A maiden speech—Ask papa.

TAILOR'S Revenge—Giving a customer fits.

"SWELLS of the ocean"—Midshipmen.

THE lap of luxury—A cat enjoying her milk.

A ONE-legged miller is at once a miller and hopper.

QUERER.—Does a Canadian go barefoot when he has snow shoes?

WHAT is the difference between a hungry man and a glutton? One longs to eat and the other eats too long.

"NONE but the brave deserve the fair." No, and none but the brave can live with some of them.

"I'm going to raise your rent," said a landlord to his tenant. "Thank you," replied the tenant, "for I'm blessed if I can raise it myself."

IDEAS, says Voltaire, are like beards—men get them when they grow up, women never have any.

A father said to his wife, when his dissipated boy had come home: "Wife kill the prodigal, the calf's returned.

THOUGH a wavelet be a little wave, and a flowret a little flower, yet a bullet is not a little bull, nor a hamlet a little ham.

A wicked wretch was asked why he married so little a wife? "Why," said he, "the best way among all evils is to choose the least."

IN one of Josh Billings' late papers he says: "The sun was a going to bed, and the hevins far and near were a blushing at the performance."

WHAT is the difference between a spider and a duck? One has its feet perpetually on a web, and the other a web perpetually on its feet.

"WELL, wife, you can't say I ever contracted bad habits." "No, sir; you generally expanded them."

SAID a young fellow indignantly when called a boy: "Don't call me a boy; I've chewed tobacco these six years."

"I wonder where the clouds are going?" sighed Flora, pensively, as she pointed with her delicate finger to the heavy masses that floated in the sky. "I think they are going to thunder," said her brother.

'So you are going to keep a school," said a young lady to her aunt, "well, for my part sooner than to do that, I would marry a widower with nine children."

"I should prefer that myself," was the quiet reply, "but where is the widower?"

A young lady refused to go into the Watervliet arsenal, the other day, because she had heard that some of the muskets were without breeches. She viewed the arsenal from a distance.

GOING AHEAD.—An Englishman and a Yankee were disputing, when the former sneeringly remarked—

"Fortunately the Americans can go no farther than the Pacific shore."

The Yankee scratched his polific head for an instant, and thus replied—

"Why, good gracious! They are already leveling the Rocky Mountains and carting the dirt out West. I had a letter last week from my cousin, who is living two hundred miles west of the Pacific shore, on made land?"

A GOOD REASON FOR LAUGHTER.—M. de Balzac was once lying awake in bed, when he saw a man enter his room cautiously, and attempt to pick the lock of his writing-desk. The rogue was not a little disconcerted at hearing a loud laugh from the occupant of the apartment, whom he supposed asleep. "Why do you laugh?" asked the thief. "I am laughing my good fellow," said M. de Balzac, "to think what pains you are taking, and what risk you run, in hope of finding money by night in a desk where the lawful owner can never find any by day." The thief "evacuated Flanders" at once.

A LONG KICK.—Two Irishmen engaged in peddling linen, bought an old mule to aid in carrying the burden. One would ride for a while, then the other, carrying the bales of linen on the mule. One day, the Irishman who was on foot got close on his mules hip, when he received a kick on one of his shins. To be revenged, he picked up a stone and hurled it at the mule, but by accident struck his companion on the back of the head. Seeing what he had done, he stooped down and began to groan and rub his shin. The one on the mule turned and asked what was the matter.

"The cratur's kicked me," was the reply.

"Be jabers," said the other, "he's did the same thing to me on the back of the head!"

J. R. SPEER, M. D., and A. M. SPEER, M. D., Having associated themselves together in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, respectfully offer their services to the public; the former in the various branches of the profession; the latter more particularly in the treatment of the

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

Dr. A. M. SPEER having availed himself during the last fifteen years of the advantages afforded by the best hospitals and teachers in this country and in Europe, for obtaining a thorough knowledge of the structure and diseases of those important organs, will hereafter devote special attention to their medical and surgical treatment.

Office, No. 196 PENN Street, two doors from St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

Office hours—9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 5 P. M. sep13:3m

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Londonderry tp., Bedford co., on or about the 15th of July last, a RED COW, with spotted sides—no other marks, and supposed to be about 9 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Sept 27:3t LEVI CARPENTER.

CASH BUYERS TAKE NOTICE AND SAVE YOUR GREENBACKS!

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS, JUST RECEIVED, AT

Greatly Reduced Prices, At J. M. Shoemaker's Store.

Having just returned from the East, we are now opening a Large Stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, which have been bought for Cash at New Prices, and will be sold CHEAP. This being the only FULL STOCK of Goods brought to Bedford this season, persons will be able to suit themselves better in Style, Quality and Price than at any other store in Bedford.

The following comprise a few of our prices, viz:

CALICOES:

10, 12, 14, 15, 16, and the best at 18.

MUSLINS:

10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, and the best at 22.

ALL WOOL FLANNELS from 40 cts. up.

FRENCH MERINOES, ALL WOOL DELAINES, COBURGS, &c.

Men's wear, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, JEANS, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES—In this article we have a very extensive assortment for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys, at all prices.

HATS—A large assortment of Men's and Boy's Hats.

CLOTHING—Men and Boy's Coats, Pants, and Vests, all sizes and prices.

PAPER COLLARS—Shakespeare, Lockwood, Linen-lined, &c.

COTTON CHAIN—Single and double, white and colored.

GROCERIES—Coffee, Sugar, Syrups, Green and Black Teas, Spices, of all kinds, Dye Stuffs, &c.

LEATHER—Sole Leather, French and City Calf Skins, Upper Leather and Kip, Linings, &c. &c.

We will sell Goods on the same Terms that we have been for the last three months,

CASH OR NOTE

with interest from date. No bad debts contracted, and no extra charges to good paying customers to make up losses on bad paying customers, or customers that never pay. Cash buyers always get the best Bargains, and their account is always settled up.

N. B. **10 per cent. saved** by buying your goods at

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S,

Cash and Produce Store,

No. 1, ANDERSONS' ROW.

June 28, 1867:6m

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN *SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.*

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ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE WITH *NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,* AND IN THE LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

LARGEST, CHEAPEST, BEST

B. M. BLYMYER & CO. have the LARGEST STOCK OF STOVES, ever brought to Bedford.

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CALL AND SEE THE MAMMOTH STOCK.

200 STOVES OF EVERY SIZE AND DESCRIPTION.

50 SECOND HAND STOVES.

THEY Will NOT BE UNDERSOLD

TIN-WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CHEAPER THAN the CHEAPEST.

Every body will please bear in mind that B. M. BLYMYER & CO., sell CHEAPER goods, in their line, than can be sold by any one else in Bedford. Remember the place

NO. 1. STONE ROW.

oct.4:tf.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW —AND— REAL ESTATE AGENTS, BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expens

Persons desiring to use this agency can apply to us personally or by letter. july 13.

VALUABLE TRACTS OF LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands of Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above, adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 400 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.

May 3,-tf. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

A SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE WITHIN A FEW MILES OF BEDFORD!

The subscribers will sell, at private sale, all that SPLENDID FARM situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing **10 ACRES,** more or less, about **Sixty Acres cleared** and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow and the balance well timbered, with a splendid DOUBLE DWELLING HOUSE, Barn, and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young Orchard.

This is an excellent opportunity to procure a GOOD FARM near Bedford, convenient to Churches and good Schools.

PRICE, $30 PER ACRE.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

July 19:tf Real Estate Agents.

FOR SALE.

We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do well to consult us before purchasing, and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our reasonable terms

No. 1. North-west fractional one-fourth of the North-west one-fourth of section 6, in township 80, North of range 4, Cedar county, Iowa 59 87-100 acres, Prairie land. Price $350.

No. 2.—N. E. one-fourth 8, in township 85, range 45, in Monona county, Iowa. 160 acres Prairie land. Price $900.

No. 3.—N. E. one-fourth of the N. W. one-fourth section 22, in township 38, North of range 22, in Pine county, Minnesota. 40 acres timber land. Price $200.

No. 4. A good farm, situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing 100 acres, more or less, about sixty acres cleared and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow, and the balance well timbered, with a splendid double dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young orchard. This is an excellent opportunity to procure a good farm near Bedford, convenient to churches and good schools. Price $30 per acre.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, Real Estate Agents,

Feb. 1, 1867. Bedford, Pa.

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THREE MONTHS FREE.

THE METHODIST:

An Eight-page Weekly Newspaper. Religious and Literary. Vol. IX. commences Jan. 1.

This Journal is now in its 8th vol. Its chief aims are to circulate a pure Litsrature, furnish Religious and Secular Intelligence, and to cultivate a spirit of unity among all Christian Churches

It is edited, as heretofore, by Rev. GEORGE R. CROOKS, D. D. assisted by an able corps of Rditorial Contributors:

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To all those who subscribe now for 1868 we will send the remainder of this year FREE.

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Specimen copies of the paper sent free on application.

THE METHODIST, 114 Nassau st. New York.

H. W. DOUGLAS, Publishing Agent. oct21;3t

1,000 DOLLARS REWARD!

The place to buy goods and SAVE your GREENBACKS, is at the GREAT BARGAIN STORE of

G. R. & W. OSTER,

Who will sell from this date until the 20th of September next, prior to closing to extend and otherwise repair their Store room,) their ENTIRE STOCK at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Many goods at and below COST.

Bedford, Aug. 23:6w

$23.000.000.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT.

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE LOAN

FREE FROM ALL STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to the nearest Bank or Banker; also by either of the undersigned,

JAY COOKE & CO.
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April 26:6m. Bankers, Philadelphia.

THE QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE, *Corner Fifth & Chestnut Streets, PHILADELPHIA.*

The most complete and thoroughly appointed Commercial School in the Country.

Conducted upon the best system of Instruction, and offering advantages of the highest order in every Department.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN

Who desire Success and Promotion in Business Life.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION FOR THE TIMES.

The Commercial Course embraces Book Keeping, Commercial Calculations, Penmanship, Correspondence, Business Forms, Customs of Trade, Commercial Law, the Art of Detecting Counterfeit Money, &c. This Course may be completed in three months.

DIPLOMAS

Awarded to Graduates, under seal and by authority of law, this being a regularly

INCORPORATED COLLEGE,

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Telegraphing, the Higher Mathematics, Engineering, Surveying and Navigation.

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In the Department of Accounts this Institution is wholly unrivalled. The treaties on this subject, published by the proprietor, is everywhere acknowledged to be the best and most complete work extant, and being composed almost exclusively of sets obtained from Actual Business, presents a course of instruction such as can be secured by no other system. Books for sale, and sent by mail to any address, upon receipt of price, $3.50.

YOUNG MEN

Invited to send for circulars, or visit the College for further information.

L. FAIRBANKS, A. M. *President.*

T. E. MERCHANT, *Secretary.* may31:8m.

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aug30:3m

ENTERPRISE MACHINE WORKS.

H. D. SLAGLE & BRO., Proprietors.

O. R. DAVIS, Sup't.

IRON FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS, and Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Portable and Stationary Saw Mills. Iron and Brass Castings made and fitted up for Mills, Factories, Forges, Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, &c. Manufacturers of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Logan street, LEWISTOWN, Pa.

Oct. 4

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERIES, &C.

The Rev. H. HECKERMAN & SON have purchased the *DRUG STORE* of J. L. LEWIS, on Juliana street, Bedford, where they are now receiving and intend always to keep on hand, a large assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, STATIONERY, (plain and fancy,)

BEST QUALITY OF TOBACCO,

Best brands of SEGARS, SEGARRES, &c. Also, *PATENT MEDICINES,* and everything else to be enquired for at a drug store. Physicians will be supplied with everything in their line, on favorable terms. All ORDERS promptly attended to and all PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded.

By careful and strict attention to business, they hope to merit a liberal share of the public patronage. July 26.3m

SILVER'S WASH POWDER.

SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY.

MAKES WASHING A PASTIME

AND MONDAY A FESTIVAL

SOLD EVERYWHERE. TRY IT.

ZEIGLER & SMITH, Chemists and Wholesale Druggists, 137 North Third street, Philadelphia.

Nov. 16, 1866.-1yr.

D. W. CROUSE WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,

On Pitt street two doors west of B. F. Harry's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.

Bedford, Oct 20. '65.,

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE

Nov 2, 1866

ANOTHER VETO ON HIGH PRICES! WHICH IS WORTHY OF NOTE.

You can save 25 per cent. by buying your goods of

GEO. R. & W. OSTER, Bedford, Pa.

They are now opening a choice variety of new and desirable STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, FANCY NOTIONS, COTTON YARNS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, TOBACCOS, CIGARS, Brooms, Baskets, Woodenware, &c.

Look at some of their PRICES:

Best new styles DELAINS, 22, 25 cts.
CALICOES, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 cts.
GINGHAMS, 12, 15, 20, 25 cts.
MUSLINS 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, 25 cts.
CASSIMERES 75, 85, $1.00 $1.15, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.
LADIE'S 6-4 SACKINGS, $1.75. $2.00, all wool.
DRILLINGS, Pantaloon Stuffs, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 cts.
GENTS ½ HOSE, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35 cts.
LADIES' HOSE, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 cts.
LADIES' SHOES as low as 90 cts.
CARPETS, 45, 60, 75, 1.25, 1.35, 1.40, 1.50.
GOOD RIO COFFEE, 25, 28; best 30 cts.
Extra Fine Oolong, Japan, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas.
SUGARS and SYRUPS, a choice assortment.
SHAD, MACKEREL and HERRING, choice fat fish.

We invite all to call and see for themselves. A busy store and inccreasing trade: a telling FACT that their low prices are popular.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified.

May 24, 1867.-3m.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!

A Beautiful Set of Teeth for TEN DOLLARS!

DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER, (LATE OF NEW YORK CITY,) DENTIST,

Would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has located permanently in BLOODY RUN, where he may be found at all times prepared to insert from one tooth to a full set of his BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH on new and improved atmospheric principles.

The *TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL DENTISTRY RUBBER* for the basis of artificial teeth.

This discovery which has met with such universal approval throughout this and other countries, has seemingly placed *ARTIFICIAL TEETH* at the disposal of all who require them. *DR. PORTER* is now inserting the most *BEAUTIFUL* and *DURABLE* at prices ranging from

Ten to Eighteen Dollars

per set. Temporary sets inserted if desired. All operation warranted.

☞ Teeth extracted without pain by the use of *NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS.*

This is no humbug, but a positive fact. Gas administered fresh every day. As the Gas administered by Dr. Porter is prepared in accordance with the purifying method of Dr. Strong, of New Haven, Ct., and Prof. Silliman (late Professor of Chemistry in Yale College) he has no hesitation in asserting that it is attended with no danger whatever. Persons desiring the services of a Dentist would promote their own interest by calling upon Dr. Porter, as he is determined to spare no effort to please the most fastidious. Dr. Porter's mode of operating will at all times be of the mildest character, avoiding the infliction of the slightest unnecessary pain, and carefully adapted to the age, constitution, health and nervous condition of the patient.

☞ Special attention is invited to Dr. Porter's scientific method of preserving decayed and aching teeth. Teeth blackened and diseased, cleansed to appear beautiful and white.

H. VIRGIL PORTER, Dentist.

Bloody Run, Penn'a., March 28, 1867.-1y.

RICHARD V. LEO & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

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The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand everything in their line of manufacture.

Bureaus, Dressing Stands, Parlor and Extension Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Washstands, &c. &c.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. They have also added to their stock,

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Nov. 23, 1866.

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